

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

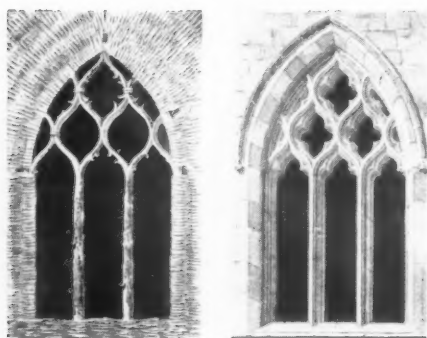
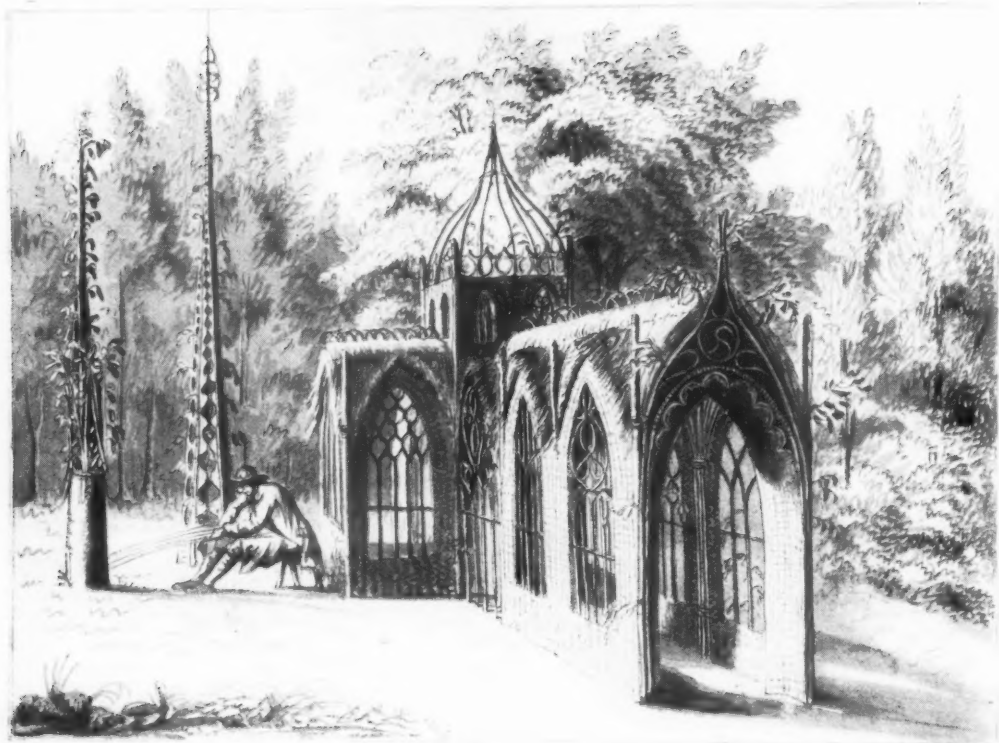
THIRD SERIES

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FORM IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

Drawings, probably by Edward Blore (later architect of the façade to Buckingham Palace) for Sir James Hall's *Essay on the Origin, History and Principles of Gothic Architecture*, published in 1813. This amusing book develops to its utmost limits the theory that every element of the Gothic style originated in the translation into masonry of forms conceived first in the natural forms of trees and constructions in wickerwork and timber treillages. The originals of almost all the illustrations, which are stated in the introduction to be "by Mr. Blore," were given to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. Sydney Kitson in March 1937.

The wickerwork cathedral is a *jeu d'esprit*: most of the pictures are seriously conceived contrasts similar to the two small pictures at the foot of the page

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Journal

ARCHITECTS AND THE PRESENT STATE OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

At the informal meeting on 19 January the organisation called P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning) was mentioned several times as an example of a body which is doing much vastly important economic and sociological research. It so happens that one of the most recent P.E.P. broadsheets, *PLANNING* No. 114, 11 January, dealt chiefly with the subject underlying the informal meeting discussion, the economic outlook, and had a lot to say about the building industry.

P.E.P. foresees a decline, which they estimate at about 40 per cent. of present activity, in the total housing activity. This trend is indicated by the fact that the figures for November 1937 of plans approved by 141 authorities show a decline of 13.5 per cent. as compared with November 1936, and the *Economist* index of plans approved, corrected for changes in building costs, which was already below the 1936 level during the first half of 1937, has now for six months been below the 1935 level as well. Can this decline be offset by greater activity in other forms of building, including housing for the working class, whose needs P.E.P. reaffirms have hardly yet been met? "The dominant factors here are costs and prices. Building prices have recently gone up very substantially . . . At Islington the cost of erecting 206 new dwellings, approved in June 1936, has gone up since so much that an increase in rents of 3 shillings a week would be needed to cover the additional cost." Partly this is due to labour costs, but (apart from the fact that there can be no resistance to this from architects, who are keenly aware of the wage and salary problem as it affects themselves) wage rises, P.E.P. suggests, are

not the main cause of the general rise, which is due to "the price policy of some of the building materials industries, which have raised their prices sharply in order to exploit the housing and rearmament boom."

It is interesting to note that the bulletin singles out as an exception to this the Fletton brick industry, of which Col. Rowe, who took a prominent part in the informal meeting, is a representative.

Costs have in fact risen enormously, and meanwhile in P.E.P.'s view "the industry lives in a fool's paradise by squeezing the taxpayer on essential building work connected with the rearmament programme. A good deal of this work is already completed, and as the rest comes to an end at no very distant future the industry will find itself asking prices which if persisted in can only result in a steep fall of orders and heavy unemployment. No doubt this will be the signal for a big campaign to secure a public works programme, but if the building industries are going to count on such a campaign to secure public help they must do more to deserve it."

Little of this is perhaps to do with matters over which the architect section of the industry has any control except as a particle in the sum of the industry's opinion; nevertheless, it is salutary for us to get a more critical view expressed of the general state of the industry than was evident at the interesting informal meeting. Then such general good will prevailed, stimulated by the knowledge that it was possible for some members of the industry to come together to talk frankly and genially about their problems, that it was not sufficiently realised perhaps to what extent the old devil of individualism survives. P.E.P. suggests that

"the failure to keep building prices in line with the purchasing power of the market, which has kept the industry's work during the past six years at between 20 and 50 per cent. of the 1929 level, is the most dangerous element in the industry's state now. The orders waiting, or the works which are known to be necessary, are enough, it is suggested, to make very improbable a deep recession [*sic*] during 1938, but unless serious efforts are made to readjust prices in the meantime there are dangers that the process may only take place too late, through a collapse of demand which will start the vicious spiral of depression."

BENEVOLENCE?

PROVIDENCE?

PARSIMONY?

At Christmas time the Architects' Benevolent Society made a special appeal, which, through the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and the other technical journals, cannot have failed to reach every member of the profession. *The net proceeds have been under £150.* Why has this appeal to nine or ten thousand architects in Great Britain brought such a wretched response? Is it, possibly, because the profession is so prosperous now that it won't, or for some psychological reason can't, think in terms of emergency, poverty and distress; cannot cast its mind back four years when the A.B.S. and the R.I.B.A. literally saved members of the profession from the very last terrors and distresses of the direst poverty? It should be easier to recollect the past than imagine the future, even with the stimulus of a meeting such as that held at the R.I.B.A. on 19 January. Perhaps, if things were as we all would like them to be, it would be entirely unnecessary to paint the A.B.S. appeal in the colourful terms of slump and emergency because the claim that it has on the generosity of the profession—on, in the fullest meaning of the word, the *providence* of the profession—is not a spasmodic claim but one that is continuously of effect. Every day the A.B.S. secretary receives appeals from young and old members and their dependants which, if the A.B.S. cannot answer them, cannot perhaps be answered at all.

These are a few examples:—A young man, at the beginning of his career, is struck by grave illness which may prove fatal. It can be cured by prompt treatment, but the cost of this is quite beyond his means. An able architect advanced in years finds that his eyesight is failing, and a long period of ill-health has absorbed the savings which should have supported his old age. Another, just beginning to establish himself, dies and leaves a widow with small children to provide for and educate. For all these, and many more, the A.B.S. would like to provide relief—to give back to the young man the future that is threatened by his illness, to help the elderly to end his days in reasonable comfort, to enable the widow to give her children the education and opportunity for a useful career which their father had hoped to earn for them.

Without the generous support of the architectural profession, the A.B.S. will be unable to accomplish the objects for which it was founded, and at present its income is quite inadequate to meet all the calls upon it. If all those who are now in employment would decide to contribute one day's salary—or half a day's salary—to the Society yearly, those now in need could be granted help. It might even be possible to build up some measure of reserve against any future slump. And for those who may, in the future, be unfortunately obliged to ask the A.B.S. for aid, will it not be easier to ask if they know they have supported it in the days when they were able?

THE R.I.B.A. DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The R.I.B.A. Dramatic Society are to present the play "Lucrezia Borgia's Little Party" at the Fortune Theatre, Russell Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, 17 February, in connection with the British Drama League Community Theatre Festival. Tickets can be obtained from the box office of the Fortune Theatre; stalls and dress circle 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d.; upper circle 1s. 3d.; all numbered and reserved.

COUNCIL DINNER CLUB PLATE

The photograph at the foot of this page is of the silver rose-bowl which Mr. Percy Thomas has presented to the Council Dinner Club in commemoration of his term as President. It was designed by Mr. H. G. Murphy, the Principal of the Central School of Arts and Crafts.





THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY,

24 JANUARY, AT 8.30 P.M.

Among the privileges enjoyed by a president of this Institute, none can be more valuable than that of delivering an address to students. None, also, can be more exacting, since never can he have a more critical audience. He stands up as a representative of the powers that be, and may remember too clearly what he thought of the powers that were when he was young. Is he going to repeat their mistakes, or to make new ones of his own? Is he going to mourn over modern degeneracy as Mr. This did, is he going, like Sir That Theother, to call the young to join in the rheumatic antics of his second childhood, or shall he, by confessing his own uncertainties, risk losing the confidence of those he wishes to help?

To me the taking of that risk seems inescapable, since uncertainty is a fruit of experience it often may profit the inexperienced to share. Experience can be measured quantitatively by time; I must have larger experience than have people half my

age, whether I use it well or ill. If I declare that some things that once seemed certain to me I now think certain no longer, you may conclude either that I am like that or that things are like that. If you merely pity me for a waverer I have not been able to help you, but if you are led to suspect some ill-founded convictions in your own minds you will have gained something from my words.

Not that I wish to infect you with any paralysing scepticism. While we believe in a thing with the best part of our equipment, our heads, there is no need to meet doubts half way. It is when we cling to things with that other useful but often blind part of us, our emotions, or with the stale rotting headwork called our prejudices that doubts should be encouraged and investigated. It is emotion and prejudice that cause an art to bounce unprogressively from fashion to fashion, it is thought that steadies and furthers its course. Reason can discard error without pain, healthy new shoots push off its

withered leaves. To passion the loss of a darling error is a bereavement tempting to despair.

My first counsel to students therefore is—*think as hard as you can and think all the time*. My second is not the grudging one of—*feel as much as you must*, since I grudge nothing to feeling that is kept in its proper place as an incentive to thought. All art rises from feeling, from the instinct in man to create, from his desire to share with others his sensuous pleasures. The instinct may be used to noble ends or indulged in in innocent fantasy. In itself it is one of the most delightful capabilities of mankind.

The feeling I recommend you to suspect, when it wells up within you, is that which urges you if books and exercises seem tedious to "come forth into the light of things" and "let Nature be your teacher." When Wordsworth suggested to others this method of education he himself already knew a large number of things not taught him by Nature but which he certainly did not intend to forget. He was a practised versifier, something of a scholar and philosopher, and a reader of many books. I imagine that the architectural Wordsworths of yesterday and to-day who suggest that materials and processes, if contemplated as earnestly as were Wordsworth's clouds and mountains, will automatically teach the student what to do with them, I imagine that these prophets cannot be sorry that they themselves have up their sleeves a trick or two learnt from the old hands in the art of designing.

For when I say *think*, I mean *think about design*. Every architect knows that he must think about structure and hygiene and the properties of materials and contracts and time schedules and the keeping of accounts. He observes that men of other affairs—lawyers—officials—directors and so on have similar preoccupations whereas painters, sculptors, and musicians generally have not. He is sometimes apt, therefore, to forget that painters, sculptors, and musicians do not, or at any rate should not, float about in a world of thoughtless feeling, but have special obligations to think that are no less binding upon the architect. Painters, sculptors, and musicians live to convey to others valuable emotions that without art would remain secret in their own breasts. Under past conditions and under conditions that I hope may return, proper occasions were provided them for this output, the painter or sculptor was set to portray or to decorate, the musician to compose something for particular performers or ceremonies. At the moment all these artists have to make things into air and pray that

the international art-trade may speculate in their produce.

No architect can make buildings in the air in the hope that some dealer or publisher will acquire rights in them. The architect must wait until somebody gives him orders and the money to do a specific thing, and in this his position is more healthy than that of his brothers in other arts. In another way his position is unhappy and peculiar. Very few of those that employ him know or care whether what he gives them is a work of art or not. They want something usable, something pretty perhaps, and generally something cheap. The only one of even these qualities that they can judge is the immediate cheapness; their notions of usability are limited by their experience of not very convenient things and their notions of prettiness are capricious and servile to fashion.

Usability, prettiness (or stylishness or starkness or Swedishness or whatever may be in vogue at the moment) and cheapness are all reasonable attributes of a work of art, and to deny them to people requiring them would be a bad way of making those people want something more. It is recognised by architects that the essential factor in the amelioration of their art is the education in it of the public, and if you want to educate people you must not start by annoying them. You must not, on the other hand, start with any insincere conciliation. Memories of that kind of Victorian architect who was far too artistic for ventilation and drains have led some of his successors into a propaganda that holds out ventilation and drains and social convenience generally as the architect's chief gifts to his fellow men which they only could be in a view of life that was grovellingly materialistic. The grandest schemes of sociological planning are concerned with the body rather than the soul, and cannot fully exercise the nobler faculties that have led most of us here to vow our lives to architecture. Nevertheless, in such schemes art is the motive power in success—it is only by the brain schooled in art that conflicting utilities can be conceived in their proper relative proportions and can be combined and reconciled. Tell people, by all means, that you can plan not only their cities but their industries and their welfare in a way in which they cannot plan them themselves. Tell them you can do it on your heads because you are architects, but do not imply that to do so is your most important function. The power of orderly manipulation that you claim is only one of architecture's powers.

the greatest of which is a mystery of the mind.

For this greatest power our thought can only clear the way, but without all the thinking we can do the way for it will never be cleared at all. When you as an artist find that all the elements you are at work upon, the requirements of space, the forms of structure, the peculiarities of material, fall suddenly into place as integral parts of a design that looks as though it could not be other than it is, then you have exerted the artist's greatest power, that of creation. Products of this power used in Victorian days to be attributed to inspiration from above, from which attribution a celestial action for libel might frequently have accrued. By certain modern psychologists they would no doubt be attributed to something very much less respectable; but I believe we shall be near the truth if we think of them as results of subconscious experience intermittently becoming available as our thought fumbles with the keys of our memories.

And now I am going to tell you what I think about super-realism, a lost cause that, like most lost causes, has come across to end its days peacefully in England. Super-realism, as I understand its aims, would have the artist hand himself over to his subconscious impulses, avoiding all direction of them by his conscious mind. I do not know whether there is a place in super-realism for that ingenious invention the endopsychic censor or not—I should guess probably not—but it is a point of no importance. Now, we all know that Coleridge declared he had written "Kubla Khan" under the influence of "an anodyne," and "Kubla Khan" is a poem well worth having. I have never been an opium eater myself, but I should imagine that as an aid toward the creative state required for super-realism some such drug would be very helpful; and given enough Coleridges and not too much opium the "Kubla Khan" vein might be fruitfully worked for some time. But is the vein really worth working? Does not its characteristic ore, the wonder of veiled associations of analogies half perceived, of words signifying little but connoting much, does not that ore shoot through all the fully conscious art that is worth much? Are not the super-realists attempting to isolate and turn a spotlight upon something whose presence ought to be assumed as a matter of course?

There is, as far as I know, no architecture avowedly super-realistic except some now ageing examples of what after the war was nicknamed "expressionism." But every architect who allows

a consciously irrational fancy for one shape rather than another to be the prime determinant in a design is falling into the super-realist's error. When we have used our minds to the full, have determined by processes that are intellectual everything that can be so determined, we shall still have many choices to make between various possibilities that logic shows to be equally eligible. In these choices each man must follow his hunch, and those he makes will reveal his worth as an artist. But until he has used all the logic he can apply he has no right to make any choices at all.

Logic, the science of reasoning, is the basis of all artistic processes, and in architecture is the basis of the art itself. Looking at much that is called architecture you might not think so, since the name of that art is vainly used for what is often merely stylish construction or sentimental indulgence in the picturesque. In the kind of slang architecture aptly described as *modernistic* you will find that logic has been put on afterwards just as style used to be. The architect has felt like a balcony in one place and a patch of glass bricks in another and only at the last moment has contrived for them some apparent reasons for existence. His brother-specialist in the picturesque is too artistic to need any reasons at all, and imitates all the effects of traditional building-lore without their causes. To him a gable is a gable and not the natural end of a necessary roof and a buttress is a convenient means of distracting attention from a soil-pipe.

Modernistic buildings and buildings that are self-consciously picturesque can both be very pleasing when perpetrated by clever men, and no doubt many of you are clever enough to produce them to your own satisfaction and that of some other people. Those of you that are not clever enough will equally try to produce them with no worse results than most to which the public is already hardened. Looking, however, at the best of this architecture, or as I should prefer to call it pseudo-architecture, I want you to ask yourselves whether it would be any the worse if beside making an effect it also made sense. If you decide, as I believe you will, that it would be not worse but immeasurably better, you will next decide to base your own practice upon sense rather than upon sensibility, upon logic rather than upon prejudice. If you do this I think that the injurious distinction I made just now between the clever and the not so clever will be minimised and that all of you will make good architecture. Some of you will make great architecture, others will fall

short of it, but not all architecture need be great. It is still a terribly long way, an almost infinitely long way, from all being good.

I therefore urge you in your studies to aim above everything at the power of quickly grasping a programme. In school, programmes are written for you, in practice afterwards you will have to deduce them yourselves from instructions that will often reach you in a confused and indeterminate form. Never attempt to do a stroke of work—of drawing work—on such instructions until you have put them in order in your mind; it will often help you to put them in order on paper and examine whether what you have written would make a clear and sufficient programme for anyone else to whom you might hand the job over.

Next consider your plan. If your programme be properly arranged you will see at once what in it are the major desiderata and what the minor. Put the minor desiderata aside for the moment and concentrate your mind upon the major. Make very rough sketches, to a very small scale, of alternative ways in which those pre-eminent needs can be supplied. Aspect, access from without, lines of internal communication, and in domestic buildings—prospects; these are the things that should now be occupying your mind to the exclusion of such secondary needs as simple construction, economical arrangement and what is called “architectural effect.” Those needs are not secondary in importance, but they should be considered second in time when you are sketching your plan. You should in fact consider them with your first sketches in hand, and they will show you which of your first sketches is the most promising for further study. Do not throw away the others yet, you may want to come back to them.

The object of the traditional *esquisse* in school training is to accustom students to perform these first stages of design quickly but surely, and no faculty will prove more useful to them in their professional life. The rough little sketches I have just recommended you to make ought to be too slight and diagrammatic even for an *esquisse*—they ought to be for your own eyes alone, not a moment being wasted on making them intelligible to others. When you have chosen one of them to study, you should roughly trace it again and again, working necessary things into it one after the other, as a cook will add ingredients to what she is stirring. One of these necessary things may suddenly turn all your mixture to poison, may fatally block a communication or

make sound construction impracticable. If this happens you pick out another of your first sketches and start again with that.

I can lay down no rule as to when the materials and methods of construction should be decided upon, supposing them not to be dictated or unequivocally implied by the programme. I think that generally, when lines of internal communication and the grouping of principal rooms have been provisionally arranged, it is clear enough whether the building can be better and more cheaply built with walls or with a frame. If frame-construction be your choice you will be spared the many constructional difficulties of carrying weights on walls, though you will incur the moral obligation of wasting none of your employer's money on costly engineering expedients necessitated by untidy planning. I sometimes wonder whether the reason why so many buildings are now needlessly built with frames rather than walls is not that with frame-construction the engineer can prevent almost any indiscretion of the architect from actually falling on people's heads. To plan a framed building cleanly and well is an admirable exercise of skill, to abuse its constructional capabilities in unmethodical opportunist planning is dangerously easy.

Whether you plan for wall-construction or for frame-construction I advise you in your earliest sketches never to close spaces with lines but to define them by dots marking points of support. If you sketch on squared paper this will be easy, if on plain paper the walls can be put in as guiding lines and the points of support added at the same time with a coloured pencil. If your roof be not a flat one, a plan of it should be among the first of your tracing-paper studies, and will often induce you to reconsider the placing of your points of support.

The lines of communication that govern your design will be not only horizontal but vertical, but it is not often necessary to sketch sections during the initial process of design, since your superposed plan-tracings will keep before you all you then need to know. I hope that you will not draw any elevations at all until your plans are far enough developed for the elevations in their main lines pretty well to draw themselves. Whatever influence elevations should have upon plans is better exerted in your head; you can plan with a vague notion of what your building is going to look like, but if you let that notion define itself upon paper too soon it may easily prejudice you and delude you into

unnatural planning. The practice of some excellent designers is to work simultaneously on plans and elevations from the outset, and to the experienced man who can trust himself always to design from the inside out and never from the outside in this combination of processes may be allowed. I have never practised it myself because I have always found that a building really well worked out in plan has had a much better notion itself of what it should look like than any I could have imposed upon it. If, however, your employer demand a building of a particular shape or stylistic character, you must either embody this demand in your programme or refuse the job altogether. Should you take the job on, you must consider elevations at as early a stage of designing as that at which you consider plans—in other words at the outset. So must you do also when it is not your employer but circumstances that force a particular character upon your building's appearance; when there is an adjoining building with which yours must harmonise, or when you are completing a design partially realised by someone else. The quality of the work you do under such restrictions will be a very searching test of the quality of your technique: ten men can design a good building from the start for one that can fit his work in sweetly with the work of others.

There is no need that I should follow the process of designing onward from the first or pre-esquisse stage, since the method of thinking on tracing paper, and of thinking about things in the successive order of their importance rather than altogether, will run through all your operations until your design is complete. As you become expert you will be able to concertina the processes in ways your experience will suggest, and you will also find the number increase of programmes so familiar that most of the spade work in their solution has already been done by you once and for all on some other occasion. Even with these, however, you should occasionally go through it again in order to test the validity of your past conclusions. Much work all of the same kind may easily tempt an architect to become formula-ridden.

At the beginning of this address I said I must confess to many doubts, but of what I have said so far I have no doubts at all. The experience of the world is long enough to show that architecture not conditioned by reason can have no continuous validity. I am much less sure than I used to be, however, as to what under modern conditions is the architect's proper scope. When I was young I

thought that an architect ought ideally to design everything that was put into his buildings, not only all the plasterwork, woodwork, and metalwork, but also if his employer allowed it, the furniture as well. I felt there was something idle or even shameful in using a stock pattern if circumstances could allow a thing specially designed. I developed on principle the habit (in which I have continued for my own pleasure) of drawing every moulding or ornamental form to full size myself. Only by such means did it seem to me possible that a work of architectural art could be saved from irrelevant and discordant elements, could be as much the architect's work as a picture or symphony is the painter's or musician's.

What I and the many who thought with me ought to have realised is that this conception of the architect's universal obligation was one that if justifiable at all was only justifiable temporarily. One of architecture's periodical revolutions was going on at the time, and as a rule if you want a thing done in a revolutionary way you have to do it yourself. The first designers of Vitruvian architecture in Italy had to do nearly everything themselves in order to prevent anything being done in the traditional Gothic way, Pugin had to do nearly everything himself to prevent anything being done in the traditional Classical way, and the youngsters of my time had to do nearly everything themselves to prevent anything being done in the Victorian tradition that had survived its proper century and was still going strong.

In between such times of revolution there have always been longer peaceful stretches during which the ordinary habits of the building trade produce pretty much the results the ordinary architect approves. The designs made by craftsmen in the days of Wren for woodwork, plasterwork, and ironwork were such that Wren could and did adopt them with very little modification. During the ascendancy of neo-Grecianism in England the design of most details if not entrusted to craftsmen was—I think certainly—delegated to draughtsmen provided with appropriate books. At a later time, when almost everybody except Norman Shaw was imitating Norman Shaw, that master prided himself on the security with which he could leave details—even some of those in his own house—to his draughtsmen and pupils.

There are modern parallels to these practices. An architect of large commercial undertakings may often now be a man having a very small staff indeed

of draughtsmen and obtaining the designs for everything he can from the manufacturers who will supply it. The transference of details from books has inevitably become less direct since photographic illustration has superseded measured drawings, but still continues. Architects may be rare having a style as strongly personal as Shaw's was but in a good many offices the authentic master's touch is supplied as often as not in the master's absence.

I used to think these ways of conducting a business abominable; sins against both honesty and art. I now cannot see that honesty is concerned, except when a man tells or implies an untruth about the authorship of a design or drawing. People who go to the commercial firm of Messrs. Speedy & Sharp do not expect buildings detailed personally by Mr. Speedy or Mr. Sharp any more than they expect to buy a ham personally cured by Mr. Fortnum or Mr. Mason. They get buildings of the well-known Speedy & Sharp quality and are satisfied.

Unhappily their satisfaction is too easy, and as architecture the buildings they get are usually bad. The designs chosen by Messrs. Speedy & Sharp from stock, or those made by manufacturers at their behest, are often unsatisfactory and always mutually discordant. In the days of Wren craftsmen's designs also may have been unsatisfactory enough, but a general similarity of style enabled them to combine agreeably one with the other. Messrs. Speedy & Sharp's sin against art arises chiefly from the disorder of the market in which they must buy; the designers working for them have no aim in common except that of each working against the others.

Quite recently these internecine tendencies have been diminished by a fashion for extreme simplicity, since there are many fewer ways of being simple than there are of being complicated, and one man's notion of an extremely plain thing may be much like another's. Like the music of a modern *revue* the architecture of a typical block of modern flats will be very much the same whether it has been composed by sixty men, by sixteen men or by nobody at all. Such architecture has always seemed to me below man's dignity and seems so to me still. I have, however, come to think that the proper remedy for it may lie not so much in the restoration of single authorship as in the improvement and the harmonising of the collaborators. In the design of monuments requiring the noblest art the creator

must stand aloof and supreme, but workaday buildings now like workaday buildings in the past could well be designed co-operatively by men of like mind if only their minds were like enough. Ideally such co-operation may or may not be desirable, practically it is likely to be forced upon us by circumstances.

When I say that a building could be well designed co-operatively I mean that it could be well designed by an architect with large contribution from craftsmen (or manufacturers) or by an architect who allowed his draughtsmen frequently to take the initiative. I do not mean that they can often be well designed by architect-groups, because that is a thing about which I am not sure. I used to have no doubt that the architect-group was the designing unit of the future, and that within each group there would be various specialisation in which could be avoided the purblind mental isolation to which the whole-time specialist is liable. I used to dream of such groups as architectural department stores where the best of everything could be got without going outside. I always thought of them, however, as bodies each acknowledging a leader, and only as such do I foresee for them any continued success. Every association of men who believe they have no leader contains one man who knows better. If the association has been formed for convenience no harm will be done when the hidden leadership becomes apparent. If the association has been formed in pursuit of an egalitarian creed, it will have, on the emergence of a leader, either to recant or dissolve. This seems to me all very inconvenient when the advantages of an association can be secured by small modifications in the old system of partnership.

Many of you may decide to join neither a group nor a large firm but to work instead in the architectural department of a public or private body. When I was young I used to think, as most of us did, that this was a decision certain to lead to heart-breaks; but I now recognise, as I have said recently, that whether the departmental system in the main be disadvantageous or not, its achievements of late years have sometimes been in the van of architectural progress. You must choose your department as you would choose a private office, with an eye to what you can learn in it, the scope it will give you, and the extent to which it will limit your freedom. In these matters each student must judge for him—or her—self.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have put

before you such counsels as I feel qualified to give, and have exposed to you some of my uncertainties. I have laid great stress upon the intellectual basis of architectural art, because I observe a tendency in these days to confine intellectual processes to architectural practice and to leave art to look after itself. In other words, I see a great deal of thinking being done about what it is sociologically desirable to do, and not very much thinking about the aesthetic processes involved in doing it. Please never forget that a good deed done in a way that is aesthetically and emotionally potent can fire the

world with enthusiasm, whereas a good deed done merely dutifully often makes no effect upon anyone but its direct beneficiaries. You have all decided that you want to be architects; do not degrade that ambition by the qualification that you want to be architects in order to build hospitals or destroy slums or lay out wholesome cities. You should—and I am sure do—want to be architects because the fine arts and the things of the mind can help to lift civilisation to a point at which all cities must be wholesome and slums impossible. Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you God-speed in your studies.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. R. S. WOOD, Board of Education: It falls to my lot this evening—and a very pleasant task it is—to move a vote of thanks to the President for his address, and to express on your behalf as best I may, and at any rate very briefly, our appreciation of the very entertaining and stimulating talk to which he has treated us. If it be true, as has been said, that to say something that matters is one of the last triumphs of the human mind, then I think that you, Mr. President, have scored a good many triumphs this evening, because I am sure that you have said a number of things which all of us feel really matter.

As you spoke I was reminded—and let me confess that I came here with the definite intention of being reminded, because I looked this up before I came here—of the words of Bacon, "Houses are built to live in, not to look on," a dictum which has always a little perturbed and distressed me. I was very gratified that you at any rate held out the hope that art—I think that I quote your own words—was not to be left to shift for itself, and that it was possible, in your belief, given thought—and that, I imagine, is essential—to marry up convenience to balance and to beauty.

It is not always, of course, that we find that happy reconciliation effected. I am always a little suspicious of those advertisements which we see from time to time in the Press—advertisements of a house for sale, "built by an architect for his own occupation." I always wonder why the architect is not in it! When I go to visit the house, with that hope which leads us on from place to place, I discover the reason when I see the house, and I assume, after all, that I may have misinterpreted the announcement, and that the advertisement meant nothing more than that the building of the house afforded the architect a very happy occupation.

It is not for me, however, to make a speech now, because my time is strictly limited. I should like to conclude by saying this. I think that the President has thrown out to-night a challenge that architects should think, and should think hard and think all the

time. Now, may I suggest that you cannot do that thinking without a mind that is trained, and not merely trained but well stored. Architecture, like all the arts, has a history, a tradition; it has its roots, and unless there is an understanding and appreciation of these, I do not know how far the thinking will go. It is the combination of that equipment of knowledge and understanding with the will to think which is wanted. One trouble which concerns not only architects but the whole world is that we are all too ready to put our thinking out to wash like our laundry. So many people boast that they have an open mind on a subject when all they mean is that they have an empty mind. If, however, you can get that combination of knowledge and of trained taste and appreciation with the will to think about the knowledge you have acquired, it is from that combination that you may strike a thought which, carried out in the building which the architect will produce, will give to it that meaning and that "sense," if I may quote the word which the President used, which is the essence of good and great architecture.

We thank you, Mr. President, for what you have said, and for giving such a high interpretation of the duty and of the outlook of the true architect.

Professor A. E. RICHARDSON, A.R.A., F.S.A. [F.]: I am more than pleased that it falls to my lot to second this vote of thanks. I should like to say that I look upon the President's address to-night as being not only timely but epoch making. He has made a direct appeal to all. He has also indulged in a special type of gymnastics, skating on very thin ice, and leaving intricate patterns on the surface; but the patterns are there and he has not gone through the ice.

I took especial account of the message to those retired but not retiring professors who, seeking inspiration amidst the stars, have been caught up by journalistic snares and find themselves in the planetary system of Mars. While the President has been speaking, I have been making useful notes for future occasions. His talk is a commentary on the fallacies of the moment. The

President has given us a complete statement of the present position without mentioning the words "traditional," "functional" or any of the other shibboleths, and yet in a spirit of mischief he has coined the phrase "super-realism." The historian knows that super-realism was invented in the seventeenth century and its methods were continued in the Victorian period by those delightful aunts, long vanished, who covered fire-screens with all sorts of scraps. That is the true history of the art of cutting out and superimposing. In our attempts to dramatise architecture by composing the elements of building we are all super-realists; some are careful not to show it. True art is to conceal art; it is the concealment which really matters, and, as the President has pointed out in his brilliant address, the dramatisation of these elements conduces to character. The art of combining everything—all the main facts, the practical values, and so on—within some great vision belongs to the artist. The fashionable stuntist has no chance of survival.

I have one other reference and that concerns "The pious hopes indulged in by Past-Presidents, R.I.B.A." I refer more particularly to the bludgeonings of those delightful gentlemen who bemoan the fact that this present is chaotic. Such emphatic protests have been avoided by the President. We have, however, an index to his thoughts, which I interpret to be the reinstatement of elementary principles. Nothing else really matters, there is no question of revivals, but a call for more serious study. Architecture is largely the outcome of predetermination, of mind over material. The working process does not bear inquiry. It is immaterial

whether you use book illustrations, or borrow from what I might call the "Inflammation" Sheets.

I once heard of an architect who had a nightmare. While under its throes he imagined that he was in an office on the top floor, and that no clients ever came near him. His sole visitors were a ghastly army of enterprising commercial travellers, each bearing a specimen of substitute material. He awakened in a perspiration and said "It is finished; they have done the job for me." We are always fighting against nightmares—some super and others more terrifying. We have been fighting commercial enterprise since the first advertisements appeared in *The Builder* of 1846. If you refer to the oldest journal you will see the early advertisements for corrugated iron and other things. It all began then and has been going since for nearly a hundred years.

I am not going to indulge in reminiscences any longer; but with the greatest pleasure I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT: It seems a great pity that Professor Richardson cannot go on talking, and that I have to start again. The only thing that I have to say is that I thank you very much indeed for expressing the fact that you were not too bored with my remarks. It has been a very great privilege, as I said at the beginning, to make them. I think that no real point has arisen which I need amplify, because we have a very agreeable part of the business of the evening to follow, and I have already talked to you for about ten minutes longer than the proper Presidential limits. I merely thank you very much indeed, therefore, for your vote of thanks.



THE CONTROL OF DESIGN UNDER TOWN PLANNING

A MEMORANDUM BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND CORRESPONDENCE THEREON
BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND THE R.I.B.A. COUNCIL.

At the request of the Council, the Public Relations Committee of the R.I.B.A. made, during the last session, a very thorough investigation of the control of design as exercised by planning authorities under the powers conferred by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932. The Committee prepared a report which was adopted by the Council and sent to the Minister of Health with a covering letter and a request for a deputation. The Minister was not himself able to meet a deputation, but arranged that Mr. G. L. Pepler, the chief town-planning inspector of the Ministry, should have informal discussions with representatives of the Institute; and he has since himself replied by letter to points raised in the memorandum. The letters to and from the Minister, together with the memorandum itself (slightly abbreviated), are printed below for the information of members of the Institute.

The Public Relations Committee's investigations showed that the working of the control of design system is still very unsatisfactory and incomplete; while it is common knowledge that, in most parts of the country, it has as yet had little perceptible effect in improving the external appearance, design and construction of all classes of buildings. The powers are permissive in character and many authorities do not use them at all. Many others use them inadequately or arbitrarily, usually because they do not employ any qualified architectural advice. In particular, the voluntary Advisory Architectural Panels, established by the R.I.B.A., in co-operation with the C.P.R.E. and the Institute of Builders, and most successfully operated in a considerable number of districts, are virtually inoperative in many areas because the planning authorities have not thought fit to use them. There is widespread complaint by architects and builders at the delays and uncertainties of town-planning control as actually exercised, and at its lack of adequate co-ordination with the corresponding controls imposed by building bye-laws and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act.

The Minister of Health, in his reply, acknowledges the valuable work of the panel system and promises to assist all practicable measures for preventing the erection of unsightly buildings. The Public Relations Committee very cordially welcome this favourable response; but they remain convinced that the system of control of design will not become really efficient without the more comprehensive measures recommended in the memorandum, of which the most important may be summarised as follows:—That the Town and Country Planning Act should be so amended

as to provide that all building applications received by planning authorities *must* be referred for advice on their design *either* to properly constituted Advisory Architectural Panels *or* to officers or consultants with full architectural qualifications.

S. C. RAMSEY, *Chairman*,
JOHN DOWER, *Hon. Secretary*,
R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY R.I.B.A. TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, 30 JULY 1937

*Control of Design under the Town and
Country Planning Act*

SIR,—As you will be aware, the R.I.B.A. have for many years advocated and supported public efforts to secure sound and harmonious building development and the preservation and enhancement of amenities through suitable measures for the control of design. In particular, my Council welcomed the legislative development of such a policy in the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 and have done all in their power to encourage the effective use of the statutory powers so provided. In co-operation with the C.P.R.E., they initiated and have steadily pressed forward the system of Advisory Panels, by which experienced architectural advice is placed voluntarily at the disposal of Planning Authorities.

While it would be idle to expect that measures for the control of design should be everywhere and immediately effective, my Council cannot but be concerned at the little progress which has as yet been made. Though in a certain number of planning areas there has been substantial improvement, over the country at large there is little or no perceptible reduction in the production of ugly, inharmonious and shoddy buildings. No general system of control has been developed or even adumbrated. Nearly half the area of England and Wales is not yet subject to planning at all. In further large areas the Planning Authorities do not, in practice, use their control of design powers; while those who do use their powers do so in widely varying ways and often without any competent advice. Moreover, frequent representations from members of the R.I.B.A. indicate that control as operated has frequently (through lack of system, co-ordination and intelligible purpose) involved needless delay, irritation and expense for architects, builders and building owners.

My Council remain convinced that the only really satisfactory means of insuring *good* design is (as they have more than once represented to you) by the more widespread employment of qualified architects with full responsibility for building works of all kinds, both public and private. Nevertheless, recognising that under existing conditions a very large proportion of buildings are not designed by qualified architects, my Council are most anxious that every effort should be made, through public control, to eliminate radically *bad* design and to promote all-round improvement. At my Council's request,

their Public Relations Committee have made a careful examination of the whole question. The Committee's report has now been received and adopted, and I am instructed to send a copy of it herewith for your consideration. Further copies will be supplied if desired.

I am to add that my Council hope that you will be willing to receive a deputation, of those members who have been chiefly responsible for the preparation of the report, to discuss the matter further.

I am, Sir, etc.,

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary*

THE CONTROL OF DESIGN UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1932

A MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMITTEE, R.I.B.A., JULY 1937

(Slightly abbreviated)

1. REFERENCE

The Committee were asked by the Council to study and report on the working of control of design in England and Wales. In the reference it was suggested that, although the R.I.B.A. had for many years advocated the control of elevations and amenities, no practical policy for operating such control had been formulated, apart from the organisation of the Advisory Panel System.

2. THE NATURE OF CONTROL

(1) The principal statutory power for control of design is contained in Section 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act. The Committee observe that the Act does not provide or describe machinery for the carrying out of this section of the Act, except in the matter of appeals against decisions of Local Authorities, nor has the Minister of Health issued any detailed or specific recommendations as to machinery. Section 12 is not obligatory; Local Authorities are not obliged to prepare planning schemes for all or any parts of their areas, nor, if they do so, to use their powers for control of design.

(2) The statutory controlling authorities are normally the municipal corporations, urban district councils and rural district councils. County Councils are not town-planning authorities under the Act, except in cases where one or more district authorities agree to delegate their powers to the County Council. Local Authorities may, if they wish, combine for the preparation of a planning scheme by a Joint Planning Committee, on which the County Council may or may not be represented; such a Joint Planning Committee would not, however, have control over design during the interim period unless this power were specifically delegated.

(3) The Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935, though not specifically intended as a measure of control of design, in effect exercises a degree of control indirectly by affecting layout, particularly in respect of buildings in built-up areas. The Act, however, only affects building development bordering on classified roads and such other roads as have been brought by resolution within its scope; and it is administered by the Highway Authorities who are usually different bodies from the Planning Authorities.

(4) Further, the adoption of the trunk roads by the Minister of Transport (as from 1 April 1937) may affect planning and design of buildings on those roads, though in ways not yet specified.

(5) There appears to be at present no considered scheme of co-ordination between the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act and the provisions of the Restriction of Ribbon Development and Trunk Roads Acts.

(6) It is clear that the present organisation of town planning, including control of design, bears no direct relation to the control of building under the Public Health Acts, and that the various controlling forces are often very imperfectly co-ordinated with the result that a single building scheme may have to be submitted for approval to two, three or even four different authorities (excluding separate departments of those authorities), and may receive from them widely varying and sometimes radically inconsistent treatment.

3. THE PRESENT EXTENT OF CONTROL UNDER THE ACT

(1) At the present time Town Planning Schemes are in course of preparation for some 22 million acres by 1,050 Local Authorities, about 600 of which are members of some 130 executive joint planning committees. (The total number of Local Authorities in England and Wales, excluding 62 County Councils, is 1,553.) The vast majority of these planning schemes are still operating under Interim Development Orders. The Committee have no information as to the number of Planning Authorities who are making regular use of their powers to control design.

4. THE PRESENT OPERATION OF THE ACT

(1) The Act has so far had but little effect in improving the standard of design in the country as a whole. This is due principally to:—

(a) Uncertainty as to how or to what extent control of design should be exercised.

(b) The length of time required to prepare Town Planning Schemes.

(c) The permissive nature of the Act.

(2) The Act has, however, tended to complicate and delay the preparation of building schemes, in some cases involving building owners in considerable expense, through delays, variations and appeals, or even resulting in the abandonment of building schemes. This is due principally to:—

(a) The absence of any definition of what constitutes good design "having regard to the character of the locality and of neighbouring buildings" (see Section 12 (1) of the Act).

(b) In the absence of such definition, the failure of many Planning Authorities to obtain competent architectural advice, resulting in appeals against decisions considered to be unfair.

(c) Conflicting requirements of the various authorities to which a building scheme may have to be submitted for approval.

(3) In the opinion of the Committee, Planning Authorities—with certain notable exceptions—appear to present the one common factor of a generally recognised but not always admitted inability to deal effectively and adequately with the question of amenity, particularly when that term includes questions of suitability of appearance of buildings.

(4) Some Planning Authorities are applying control, with or without reference to architectural advisers, only to schemes prepared by architects, at the same time approving without question schemes prepared by speculating builders.

(5) Other Planning Authorities rely in the matter on the advice of their town-planning officers, the majority of whom have no qualifications for the special work of judging archi-

technical design. Indeed, in many cases, the whole work of town-planning, including the control of design, is left to officials who have no qualifications beyond those of engineering and surveying. It should be realised that standards of competence are not required by statute in respect of municipal technical officials (except those of health) and it is, therefore, entirely a matter for the authority concerned whether they appoint persons who are technically qualified or not for work under the various recent Acts considered in this Memorandum.

(6) Not unnaturally the Act operates with extreme irregularity. Architects find that arrangements for submitting designs are not regularised as they are for submissions under the Public Health Acts, and that, in town-planning practice, opinions as to suitable design and standards of amenity vary indefinitely between Planning Authorities. The Committee have, moreover, had brought to their notice some cases where procedure under the Act has been irregular and possibly open to interpretation as being outside the scope of the Act.

(7) Weak and irregular use of powers at the Interim stage is to some extent due to an inherent weakness in the powers themselves. A Planning Authority disapproving a design under an Interim Development Order cannot enforce its disapproval till the Town Planning Scheme is completed and approved by the Minister of Health; only then can they serve notice to have the offending building demolished, provided it contravenes the scheme as finally approved. This weakness applies not only in the matter of architectural design but in all matters regulated under the Act. Cases where building owners have defied the interim decisions of Planning Authorities and have proceeded with their buildings without amendment, have come to the notice of the Committee. The Committee are also informed that policies of insurance against the consequences of such defiance have been taken out.

(8) The Town and Country Planning Act (and also the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act) embodies rights of appeal against adverse decisions by Local Authorities. Under an Interim Development Order appeal may be made to the Minister of Health, and under a Town Planning Scheme either to a Statutory Tribunal or to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. There has been a large number of appeals to the Minister (many relating essentially to matters of design) which, although they result in delay and expense to building owners, are tending to produce some measure of stability in the working of the Act. The Statutory Tribunals referred to above are composed of three members, one of whom must be an architect appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. This power of appointment the Committee regard as a valuable means of ensuring unity in the working of the Act, but its value will not be realised till the large majority of schemes, now in course of preparation, are completed and made operative.

(9) The Committee are satisfied that a large majority of architects support the principle of control of design and wish to see control exercised adequately. In any case the principle of control is now established by Act of Parliament and is not likely to be rescinded. It is, therefore, important that early steps should be taken to ensure full and proper working of control, and to prevent the inconveniences, delays and expense of the present lack of system from increasing and becoming perpetuated.

(10) The Committee observe that, under the Scottish Housing Acts of 1930 and 1935, the Department of Health for Scotland is empowered to require a Local Authority to

appoint a local advisory committee, "including representatives of architectural and other artistic interests," and to submit to the Department copies of all recommendations or reports made by such advisory committee. The Committee consider this precedent for the compulsory employment of qualified advisers on matters of design is one that might with advantage be followed in this country.

5. TECHNICAL ADVISERS TO PLANNING AUTHORITIES

(1) Where Planning Authorities employ technical advice in exercising control of design they do so by one of three methods:—

(a) *By Town Planning Officers.* The majority of Planning Authorities employ town-planning officers. Where the work of town planning has not been merely added to that of an already existing official (e.g., engineer or surveyor) town planning officers, with varying degrees of qualifications, are appointed. Many Planning Authorities are guided in their decisions on matters of design solely by the advice of their town-planning officers.

(b) *By Consultants.* Other Planning Authorities employ town-planning consultants instead of town-planning officers, and rely on their advice in matters of design.

(c) *By the Panel System.* The Panel System has been organised so that it can be operated over the whole of the country; but it is in fact working only in a limited number of planning areas. The Committee note with regret that so far many Planning Authorities have made no use of the Panel System, although such use has been specifically recommended by the Minister of Health in circulars issued to all Local Authorities.

Panels are organised in different ways but generally conform to the methods recommended by the Central Panels Committee. It has been reported to the Committee that in many cases definite improvement in design, especially of small houses, has resulted from the operations of Panels. In a few cases Panels are consulted on general questions of amenity in addition to inspection of designs of buildings.

(d) *By the Co-option of Architects on Town Planning Committees.* Under Section 3 (4) of the Act, Joint Town Planning Committees are empowered to co-opt, subject to certain provisos, additional members. In a few cases technical advice has been obtained by the co-option of architects. The Act does not appear to provide for such co-option where Planning Schemes are prepared by single Local Authorities.

It should be observed that a few Authorities have obtained their own Acts of Parliament, under which they have set up machinery of control differing in various ways from the foregoing.

6. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

(1) In the interests of the community, the Committee approve the principle of the control of design as contained in the Act. Nevertheless the Act is generally failing to achieve the improvement in design and amenities, which was one of the principal objects for which it was promoted.

(2) There are marked differences in the ways in which control is being applied. This is due to the lack of a co-ordinated system of application, which in the opinion of the Committee should have been established by statute.

(3) Many Planning Authorities do not appear to have

realised the necessity for employing the qualified advice which is available.

(4) Though the intention of the Act was to prevent badly designed and inappropriate building by unqualified persons, there is danger of undue interference with the work of qualified architects and the application of new methods of building.

(5) The purposes of the Act is being in many cases ignored or successfully evaded, more especially in areas where planning is still at the Interim stage.

(6) The operation of the Town and Country Planning Act is not co-ordinated with that of the Restriction of Ribbon Development and the Trunk Roads Acts.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the attention of the Government be drawn to the serious hindrances to the preparation and carrying out of building schemes which result from the multiplicity of Authorities from whom sanctions for building have to be obtained, and also from the lack of co-ordination in the various Acts of Parliament under which these Authorities operate.

(2) That where a Planning Authority employs its Town-Planning Officer as sole adviser on control of design, that Officer should be a registered architect; alternatively that, if the Officer is not so qualified, either an independent consultant who is a registered architect or a properly constituted Advisory Panel should be employed to advise the Authority on the special architectural problems involved; that the Officer, Consultant or Advisory Panel should be directly responsible to the Authority itself; and that the appointment of such qualified advisers and the reference to them of all designs submitted to the Authority should be made obligatory by statute.

(3) That powers should be given to Planning Authorities acting under Interim Development Orders to prevent the erection of buildings which they have disapproved.

(4) That control of design should be made obligatory, and not permissive as at present, throughout the country as soon as practicable.

(5) That the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 be amended on the lines of the foregoing recommendations.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF HEALTH TO THE SECRETARY, 9 NOVEMBER 1937

DEAR SIR IAN MACALISTER,—You wrote to me some time ago on the question of control of design under the Town and Country Planning Act. At the time you wrote it was not possible for me to see a deputation as suggested in your letter, but I have given very careful consideration to your letter and the memorandum enclosed with it, and I understand that in the meantime representatives of the Institute have had some informal discussion with Mr. Pepler.

Without accepting all the statements made in the memorandum, I can assure the Institute that it is my desire to assist all practicable measures for preventing the spoliation of either town or country by the erection of unsightly buildings.

I very much appreciate the valuable voluntary work done by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Panels which have been set up by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England in conjunction with the Institute, and I am anxious to do all I can to encourage Local Authorities to make use of their services. It would be useful if the Institute or the Council for the Preservation of Rural England could arrange to supply my department periodically with up-to-date information as to the areas where Panels are operating and the name of the Convener or Secretary of each Panel.

With regard to the housing schemes of Local Authorities, the Institute will be aware of the circular which I issued in May of last year in which I suggested that Local Authorities who were not employing an architect should submit their plans to the Ministry at an early stage. Since that circular was issued a great many schemes have been examined by the architects of my department and I believe that the co-operation thus secured in the early stages has been very advantageous in improving the standards of design and planning.

The Institute can be assured that this practice will be continued.

Yours sincerely,
KINGSLEY WOOD

Correspondence

MUSEUM PLANS

*British School of
Egyptian Archaeology,
Jerusalem
4.1.38*

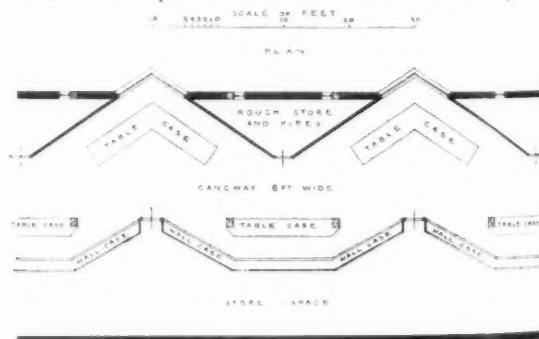
To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The special problems of construction for museums do not seem to have yet been considered. Top lighting is very simple, but side-lighted galleries need study. A museum differs from all other buildings in being lined with glass cases which reflect light, and the reflection of a window may entirely wipe out any vision through the glass. The first principle then is to arrange the plan so that no bright reflection is seen by an observer opposite to a case.

Another requirement is that every surface shall receive direct light, and the dark space between windows must be eliminated.

A third need is to have some oblique lighting and some lights according to the nature of the objects.

The form to provide for these necessities is a "peak"



lighting from which oblique and direct light is attained. The side light for oblique lighting adjoins the window. Opposite to the window is a wall case the glass of which faces the obliquely lighted wall: it will therefore not reflect the window to the observer.

The space between peaks could be usefully closed by a frontal wall with small windows. This space would contain all drains, water supply, electric mains and ventilating shafts. It could be also a rough store entered by a door as marked. A height of 10 ft. would suffice: beyond that would be useless.

The back of the gallery provides for wall cases, and if the backs are of frosted glass there will be well-lighted store space behind, up to the back wall, which might have a similar gallery on the other side of it.

Table cases for horizontal objects can well be placed on each side of the gangway. The floors should be dark so as not to show in reflections.

The places for pillars to carry the steel framing are marked on the front wall and at the ends of the table cases.

The scale of the gallery could be largely varied so long as the reflections are guarded as here. This plan is suitable for a large museum. Local museums could vary it down to half the scale here proposed.

Another benefit would be that direct echo would be avoided.

How far the peak light could be used on such a scale for ordinary offices and rooms is a matter of taste. But it would check echoes and provide good side light for writing purposes. The back wall would then be nearly straight.

Yours faithfully,
FLINDERS PETRIE [Hon. A.]

HIGHFALUTIN

Southern House,
Cannon Street,
London, E.C.4

21.1.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—It may amuse you to know that a remark at luncheon the other day set me thinking, and I have been cogitating¹ a philippic² on the involved long-wordedness of the exponents of the "new" in architecture, which may (but most likely not) be polite enough for the JOURNAL.

There is a brief and explicit Anglo-Saxon word that may be represented in type by one short—dash³—but which, in the language of the pompous, might be lengthened into a three syllable word to be represented thus—blah-dash-blah.⁴ Being a plain man, not to say a very plain man, I prefer the archaic Anglo-Saxon to the supposedly more elegant Latinate equivalent beloved of the bedside mannered. Now, guess what it is.

The same idea could be applied to the jabberwocky journalistic of the new-thoughters, the thesis being the remark that

the written word should be understandable to the simple-minded reader—or the thesis might be based on the versicle:—

I said it very loud and clear.
I went and shouted in his ear,
I took a corkscrew from the shelf—
"I'll go and wake him up myself."⁵

Such expressions as *fundamental organic functionalism* can surely only mean and refer to bodily and very human processes.⁶ Thus only can we arrive "through a welter of academic mediocrity" to the "plateaux" which occur in the historical ascent of every intellectual⁷ movement and which facilitate the permeation⁸ of newly formed concepts into the main body of professional and public opinion.¹⁰ Their architecture is too good to deserve that!

Intellectual! My foot! Boy, go to the back of the class, and parse! The "newly formed concepts" sound a little wet to me. The person who wrote it must have a cliff-like and precipitous *façade*¹¹ to his occipital region—or in the language of the plain man to whom I have referred "he must be the hell of a highbrow."

You will notice that I, also, know a little French.

But, on the whole I think the JOURNAL wouldn't take it—it would be too full of strange oaths and quaint instances.¹² So we will try you with this letter instead.

Yours very truly,

L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN [F.]

Bibliography:—1. *Nataniel Webster*, page 469. 2. *Oxford Dictionary*. 3. *Beowulf*. 4. *Walker's Loose-leaf Latin Dictionary*. 5. *Lewis Carroll* (more or less). 6. *The Household Physician*, Virtue & Co. 7. *Mes chers Enfants*, Petites lectures, par "Miss." 8. *The Typist's Vade Mecum*. 9. *Proceedings of the Water Engineer*. 10. *Catalogue The Mars Group*. 11. *The History of the Skyraper*. 12. *William Shakespeare*.

RURAL STRUCTURES IN TIMBER

Equitable House,
47/51 King William Street,
London, E.C.4

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—I am collecting material for a book on small rural structures in timber. May I ask if any of your readers have photographs of work which they have personally designed and executed, in any of the following categories:—

Summer-houses, pavilions, gazebos, garages, small bungalows, small buildings connected with allotments and gardens, teahouses in public gardens, holiday camp buildings, youth hostels, village halls, and squash courts.

I want photographs (not drawings), plans in ink, a brief description of the timber and other materials used, and the form of acknowledgment that should be made if the examples are included. The greatest care would be taken of any material lent for this purpose, and it would be returned after the book has been printed.

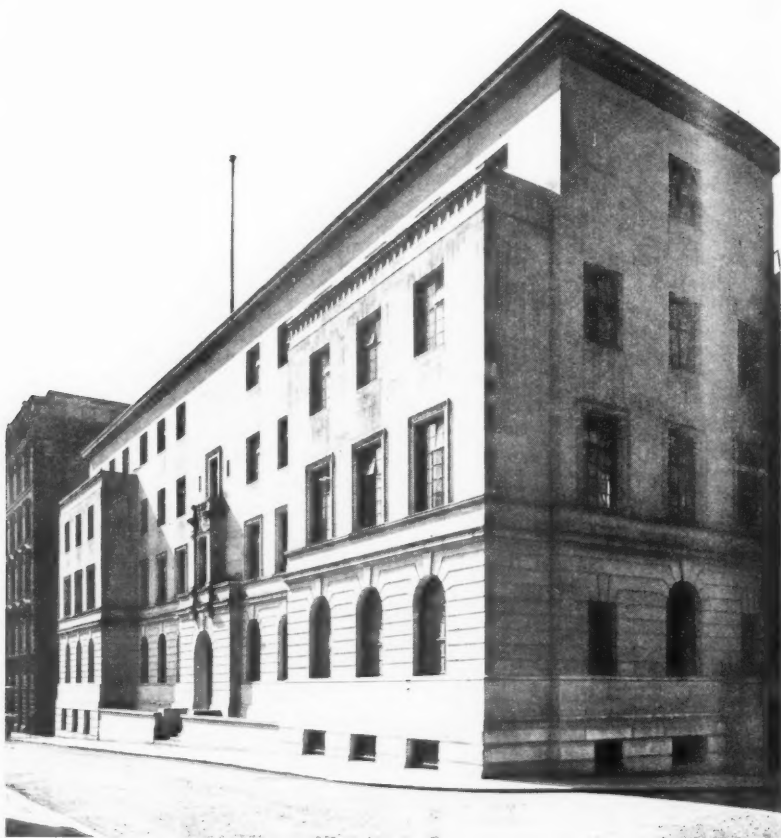
Material should be sent to me at this address.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. B. BOULTON

MANCHESTER CITY POLICE HEADQUARTERS

City Architect :

G. Noel Hill [F.]



The principal facade is faced with Portland stone. The windows are of steel and have double glazing in the principal rooms

THE SITE

Both the headquarters of the City police force and a division of constabulary are accommodated in this building, the latter in the basement, lower and upper ground floors at the back of the site. Three of the adjacent streets are very narrow so the majority of offices face the courtyard, which has the further advantage of making them quiet. The principal rooms of the main front have been given double glazing. The large courtyard, 150 feet by 50 feet and partly roofed over, was a special requirement.

THE PLAN

The following are some notes on the accommodation of the headquarters building. Manchester is unusual in possessing a full set of street barriers for controlling

processions, etc.; these are stored in the greater part of the basement and can be hoisted to the courtyard by a lift. The lower ground floor contains the motor taxation office, approached from the courtyard, and the "keys office," which is another unusual provision; it is the custom in Manchester for the keys of warehouses to be deposited at night with the police so that they may be able to enter quickly in the event of fire or burglary. In the upper ground floor are a number of small departments, the office of the Chief Superintendent and a hall used for a variety of purposes and equipped with a stage and projection room. The first floor has three important departments: the Chief Constable's offices with a conference and a committee room; the crime information department where

reports of crimes, received from all sources, including short-wave wireless, are dealt with; the criminal records department where are kept the complete dossiers of all known criminals. There are also a chemical laboratory and an optical laboratory with photographic darkrooms; the optical laboratory can be used for the enlargement, projection and minute examination of crime exhibits on a screen. On the second floor are the dining rooms and the school and gymnasium for the headquarters personnel. The third floor houses the tailor's shop and the telephone switchboard, which can be transferred to the basement if necessary.

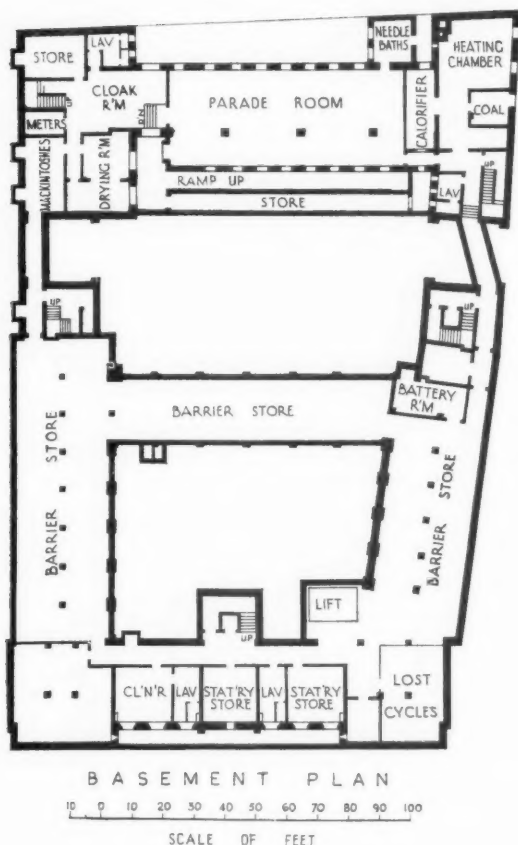
The police station for A Division generally follows normal practice as regards accommodation. The exit from the parade room is by means of a sloping way which divides the prisoners' sunk exercise yard from the general courtyard.

CONSTRUCTION

The structure is fully fire-resisting with solid brick walls and hollow tile floors, except those of the basement and lower ground floor, which are of solid reinforced concrete. The principal façade is faced with Portland stone, the remaining facings being of golden brown brick. The floors of offices are teak blocks, of corridors cork tiles, of the parade room asphalt, of the laboratories "Granwood" blocks and of the lavatories terrazzo. The windows are of heavy section steel, and the internal doors are flush type. The secondary offices throughout are equipped with steel furniture and counters; the principal offices are panelled and furnished with various decorative hardwoods. Although the general interior finish is severely plain, bright colours have been used on walls and painted work.



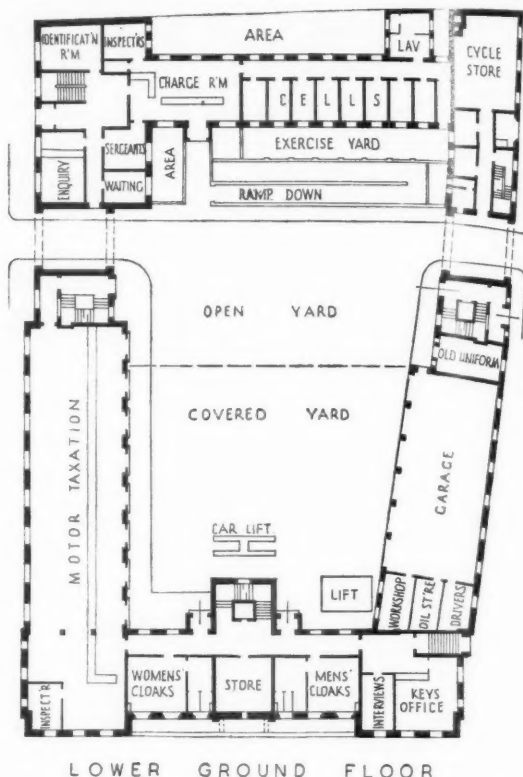
The entrance to the police station, incorporated in the building, is in a side street. The walls are faced with golden brown brick.



EQUIPMENT AND COST

Heating is by radiators fired by two mechanically stoked boilers. In some of the principal rooms warming is controlled by thermostat. A small boiler, also mechanically stoked, supplies domestic hot water and heats the coils in the drying rooms. There are two main passenger lifts, the street barrier lift and a car hoist. The fire appliance system has been arranged so that every part of the building can be reached by a jet from one or more of 18 swinging hose reels. An emergency lighting system of one hundred points, with a ten-hour capacity, is supplied in the principal rooms. There is a full system of electric clocks throughout the building. Radio interference suppression devices have been provided on all electrical apparatus so that the wireless service will not be interrupted.

The contract for the substructure was £13,000; that for the superstructure was £74,500; the furniture cost £13,000; total £100,500.



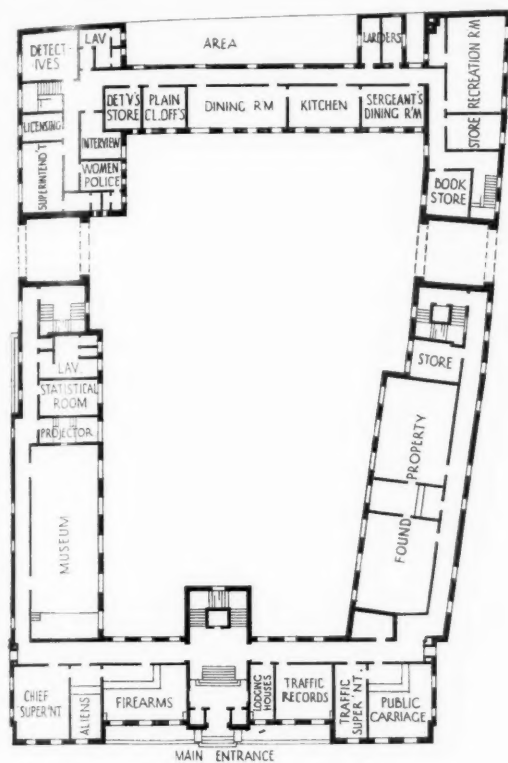
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS OF MATERIALS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

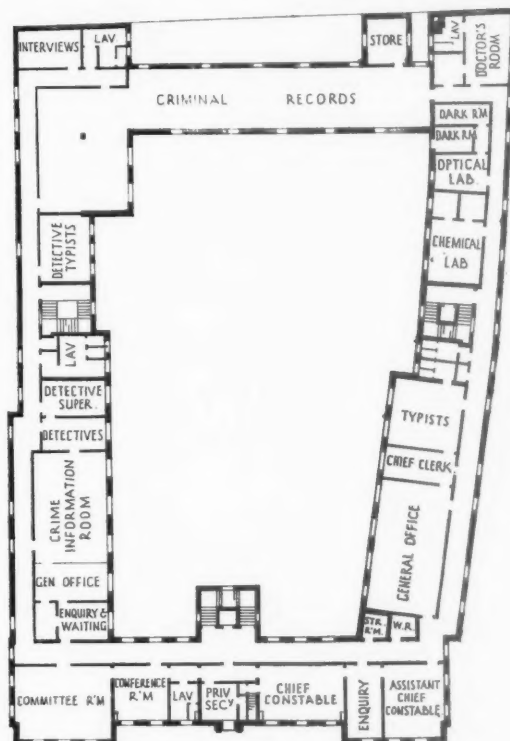
Substructure: Bolton & Hayes, Ltd. Superstructure: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd.

SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

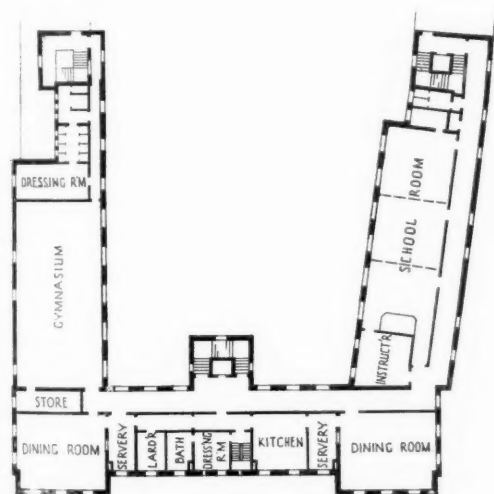
Structural Steel: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., E. Wood & Co., Ltd. Portland and reconstructed stone: Wm. Thornton & Son, Ltd., Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., Trent Concrete, Ltd. Facing bricks: Buckley Junction Metallic Brick Co., Ltd. Heating and hot water supply: Young, Austen & Young, Ltd. Metal windows: Williams & William Ltd. Burma teak, oak, and red deal flooring: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd. Rhodesian teak flooring: Acme Flooring & Paving Co. (1904), Ltd. Greenwood flooring: Greenwood Flooring Co., Ltd. Terrazzo flooring: A. Quilligotti and Co. Cork flooring: Mundet Cork Products, Ltd. Flush doors: Laminated Wood Products, Ltd. Pavement lights: Luxfer, Ltd. Wrought-iron gates, balustrades, etc.: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Doodson & Bain, Ltd. Ironmongery: Laidlaw and Thompson, Ltd.



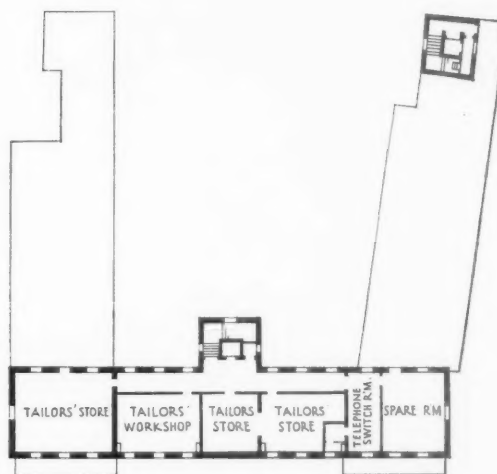
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



Left: The motor taxation department though severely furnished is attractively decorated in bright colours. The room is specially arranged to receive a rush of licence applications and is approached by several doors from the covered yard (see plan)



Left: The committee room table is of unusual but very convenient form. The dado is laurel wood with acoustic plaster above; the furniture is walnut and blue leather; the carpet buff



Right: The Chief Constable's room is paneled in silver greywood with darker horizontal banding

ARCHITECTURE AND THE NEXT SLUMP

A REPORT OF THE DEBATE AT THE INFORMAL MEETING AT THE R.I.B.A. ON WEDNESDAY, 19 JANUARY,
MR. R. FURNEAUX JORDAN [F.] IN THE CHAIR

The first Informal Meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, 19 January, to discuss *Architecture and the Next Slump*. In every respect it was one of the most successful of these meetings that has yet been held. The speakers "on the paper," Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Mr. R. Coppock, Lt.-Col. C. W. D. Rowe and Mr. A. W. Barr, all spoke not only with feeling—which is common at these meetings—but also with an authority which completely countered the head-wagging of optimists whose expressed opinion about the meeting had been that it was presumptuous scaremongering and indeed almost disloyal to dare to discuss even in private the possibility of a slump.

MR. SYDNEY TATCHELL, chairman of the *Building Industries National Council*, opened the discussion by suggesting that architects could not isolate themselves from the rest of the industry, nor the rest of the industry from the welfare of the community in general. The building industry was the largest in the country and we had a duty to provide against the danger of a slump. To insure against a risk that might not, and we all hoped would not, come to pass was not scaremongering. The 1931 slump showed up our state of unpreparedness. The machine of industry then had to be slowed down, but because no experienced mechanic had been called in to say how the brakes were to be worked a spanner was thrown in the gears. Millions of pounds went in relief which, had the machine been kept in working order, could have been spent in constructive work.

The profession was now busy, largely because of the armaments programme; but what was to happen when that ended? Could we plan the future or had we to sit with hands folded and let the morrow take care of itself?

Unless architects organised themselves to take a part in framing national policies their influence would wane.

The architect should be brought into the scheme of things much earlier than at present, his planning must be primary and fundamental. He could not be an isolationist. He should exert all his influence to see that plans were available for the reconstruction or reform *de novo* of existing conditions to keep pace with the demands of progress and to maintain economic activity at a level which would ensure employment and a progressive standard of life.

Architects must act in co-operation with the whole of the building industry and could not do so in any better way than through B.I.N.C. In conclusion Mr. Tatchell suggested four points for discussion:

1. National Defence Programme activity and the false sense of security it has engendered.

2. What is to happen when the programme is complete or if an improvement in international relations results in a slowing down?
3. Should Government recommend local authorities to hold work in reserve?
4. Could a representative body of men be asked to draw up an "Economic Security Programme" and what data is needed.

Mr. Tatchell's dispassionate survey made an excellent beginning—though unfortunately discussion wandered rather wide from his four points and lacked the objectivity it might thereby have obtained.

MR. COPPOCK, Secretary of the N.F.B.T.O., was by no means dispassionate in his extension of the debate to include the operatives' point of view. His speech was impressive, not merely because of its vigorous delivery, but because throughout it was crammed full of evidence of Mr. Coppock's expert knowledge, derived not least from the experience of having steered his Union through more than one slump.

The Government, he suggested, would not carry out a long term policy; it was foolish optimism to think they would even try. During the last slump they had been told by a Cabinet Minister (of course in polite equivocal words) that his men must starve it out. That was a Government's response. There were then 365,000 building trade operatives on the streets. To-day there were 1,035,000 men employed in the building and related industries and they needed an annual expenditure of between £400- and £500,000,000 to keep them at work. Eighty per cent. was expended in wages, but wages were not too high. The industry could afford these wages and better. No industry gave greater return to the community in commodity value. Every house was a permanent taxable asset.

What was the situation now? Now 36 per cent. of the operatives in the civil engineering section were unemployed. In another section 50 per cent. more men were unemployed than this time last year. The industry, he suggested, must be organised to get rid of waste and should throw over inefficient anti-social traditions—wasteful advertising, the lowest-tender system (the most pernicious thing he knew) and trade rings. Even within the capitalist system slumps need not be so great. Smooth planning could avoid many of the greatest evils. Schemes of public works were wanted; new towns; comprehensive planning in London new factories. The industry had the machinery to do everything required of it but could not operate by itself. The unity of the industry expressed by the existence of B.I.N.C. was a valuable asset.

Mr. Tatchell had spoken primarily as an architect,

Mr. Coppock as an operative. COL. ROWE, the next speaker, like the others a member of B.I.N.C., was representative of building trade manufacturing interests. He endorsed the opinions already expressed that the building industry had to be united on this matter; it could not even be discussed from the point of view of any one isolated section. The building industry was the key industry in national prosperity. Being in the middle of the producing side, he knew well enough the wastage on advertising to which Mr. Coppock had referred. About £2,500,000 was spent by the industry each year on advertising which he would willingly see applied otherwise. B.I.N.C. must have funds for research and to enable them to carry on the fight for the united industry, to convince Government and local authorities that building work must be planned to continue on an even and high level.

MR. A. W. BARR, Secretary of A.A.S.T.A., put the assistants' point of view. He wanted to see an industry so organised that architectural assistants could have greater security, better wages, and unemployment benefit for all those earning up to £500 a year. In the 1931 slump the R.I.B.A. relief committee paid out over £11,000, yet this great sum proved to be a drop in the ocean of needs. He felt that peace time building programmes should not be dropped now; there was enough urgent building required to keep the industry going at full pressure for years to come (one in 22 schools were on the black list). Private enterprise could not deal with this effectively and frequently had shown its reluctance to co-operate in research and moves towards improvement. Sir Malcom Stewart, one of the Commissioners for the distressed areas, had addressed 5,800 letters to factory owners asking for information and help on the question of factory location; of these over four thousand were not even answered. Objective research such as that represented in the planning section of the MARS exhibition was wanted.

Land should be nationalised because vested interests in land proved the most immediate obstruction. Finally he urged the R.I.B.A. to take the lead in pressing the Government to set up a National Planning Commission. After Mr. Barr's speech, the meeting was opened for discussion. Among the principal speakers who took part in the debate was MR. H. B. BRYANT, Secretary of B.I.N.C., who emphasised strongly that one of the first and most necessary steps was to continue B.I.N.C.'s public relations work. He showed how, until the formation of B.I.N.C., the building industry had been consistently disregarded. It was considered of little economic importance and within itself too divided to deserve attention. The industry was now peaceful within itself and united, and its central position in national economics was recognised everywhere.

In the general discussion the idea of a national plan cropped up again and again. Almost everyone wanted one, but few suggestions were made that seemed to satisfy the meeting on how a national plan could be

made. On the whole it was realised that the building industry alone could not compile a plan, even if they had the will to do so, because their fortunes could not be detached from the wider fortunes of industry and the State as a whole. For instance, any big programme of factory building would depend on factory location, which would have to be determined on grounds that it was not within the building industry's power to assess. Nor was there much likelihood of the industry having the money to prepare a plan on its own that would have any more than purely experimental and limited validity.

What he considered to be the evasive character of the debate at last inspired one member to make a vigorous plea that politics should not be left out. It was absurd to suggest that any effective action could be taken in a capitalist society in which slumps were inevitable. We needed to do more than provide palliatives or even remedies for one slump. Trade rings and antipathy to new inventions kept back the industrial development of building.

It was significant, perhaps, that almost without exception the speakers seemed to look to the R.I.B.A. as the body with the most power of initiative, whether this was interpreted as power actually to prepare a plan or part of it or power to co-operate through B.I.N.C. with the rest of the industry to stimulate public consciousness in the hope that a rising tide of opinion should force the Government to prepare a national scheme. The emphasis on research was a natural outcome of the feeling that no "national scheme" could be more than an inadequate palliative without a background of research, covering all sides of the industry and its relation to national economics generally, greater than exists at present or could exist as long as research depended only on the initiative of a few keen men with inadequate moral and financial support from the State or the industry itself.

In summing up, Mr. Tatchell suggested that from a practical point of view it was necessary to bring home to municipal authorities the importance, in the wider interests of the public and of industry, of discriminating between what undertakings were desirable and those which were essential and urgent. It should be pointed out that works which fell within the former category might well be held in abeyance against the gradual or sudden release by Government Departments of both technical assistants and operatives now employed by them in defence works. It was in the power of every member to bring this matter to the notice of his own local authority.

In addition, by reasoned communications to his member in Parliament, attention would be directed to the need for some such prevision, not necessarily indicating thereby a pessimistic outlook, but merely a prudent measure to avoid the heavy toll of unemployment which would inevitably result from neglect.

The debate started at about 6.30 and did not end until nearly 9 o'clock.

REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours, 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Sowest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.

The Technical Manager, The Building Centre, Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The one common factor of the appliances described in this article is that they are operated by electricity. Most of them have been evolved to meet some particular need, though the needs they meet are very different. Their range indicates the many services that are nowadays performed in buildings by electricity. Not all are new in the sense of being newly invented, but none is perhaps as well known to the profession as it might be.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS

The circuit breaker is a substitute for the fuse. Both act as the "weak link" in the chain of an electric circuit, which they sever when excessive current is passed. The fuse, as is generally known, contains a special wire held in a detachable porcelain handle; this wire breaks or melts before the other components of the circuit.

When a circuit controlled by a circuit breaker is overloaded or suffers a short circuit, the heavy current heats a specially designed metallic strip or energises a magnetic solenoid, causing it to move sufficiently to operate a trip and to render the circuit "dead." The tripping action is simultaneously indicated by the operating toggle changing its position or by some other sign that the breaker is not in the same state as its neighbours which control other circuits. To restore the circuit it is only necessary to reset the handle, but if the overload is still present or if the circuit is in a short-circuited state it will again trip; if the breaker still trips after three re-settings, there is some serious defect in the circuit, requiring skilled attention. It is impossible to "hold in" against a fault, so that complete protection is given.

The circuit breaker costs a little more than the ordinary fuse and occupies slightly greater space. Its principal advantage is that the individual consumer is saved time and irritation when a circuit fails. With fuses he has to locate the particular fuse that has blown, often by pulling out each one in turn, as a list of circuits is rarely provided in a distribution box; he has to

replace the fuse-wire, for which operation, with some patterns of fuse, a screwdriver is needed. These details do not matter much where an electrical installation is under the control of an electrician or even of a person who understands it. But there are many people, particularly women, who simply cannot face repairing a fuse and commonly send for an electrician to do it. Therefore, the circuit breaker should have a ready sale for domestic work. It has been marketed and known to the electrical industry for some time, but it is known to only a very small proportion of the general public.

It is fully shrouded and surrounded by insulating material and is operated by a handle or toggle, so that it is generally safer to deal with than the fuse. The fuse has the further danger that it can be re-wired with a wire of excessive gauge—as is sometimes done by foolish persons—thus permanently overloading the circuit.

ELECTRIC WINDOW FANS

These also have been on the market some few years. Their purpose is to provide positive ventilation, either inlet or exhaust, easily and cheaply in an existing room. The fan is designed to be fixed in a pane of glass, thus avoiding cutting away and making good of brickwork. Both motor and fan are specially silenced—as is necessary in a position which lends itself to drumming noise—and the whole fitting has a neat casing of plastic material or metal. It is easily and cheaply installed and can exhaust from 90 to 250 cu. ft. of air per minute.

Window fans are suitable for use in rooms normally occupied by more persons than they were originally designed for, such as old houses converted to offices, clubs or tea rooms. They are useful in kitchens for removing cooking odours and steam and also help materially to reduce condensation.

A pair of these fans has been installed in the North Committee Room in the R.I.B.A. building for some months. The window overlooks Portland Place and, when open, tends to admit excessive street noise. With

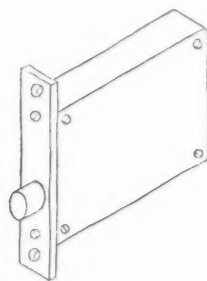
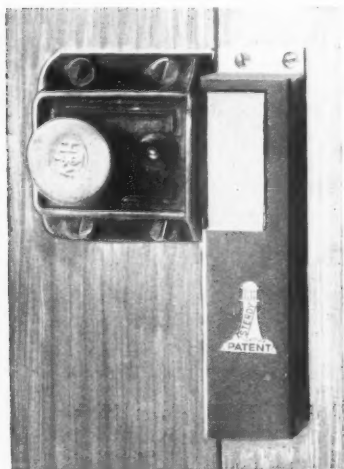
the window closed a committee of some dozen persons is liable to experience discomfort, especially when several members of it are smoking. The fans were installed as an experiment, but no final decision has yet been made as to whether they shall be allowed to remain. Both are exhaust fans and draw warmed air from the interior of the building through hidden openings in the doors. When running they make a noise that is audible but not a nuisance. ("Vent Axia" and "Wyndo.")

There is no doubt that it is preferable to fix exhaust fans in wall openings rather than in windows, but for various reasons this cannot always be done. Small fans for fixing to wall openings and suitable for domestic use are marketed. These are designed to fit openings to brick sizes. (*Vent Axia* and *G.E.C.*)

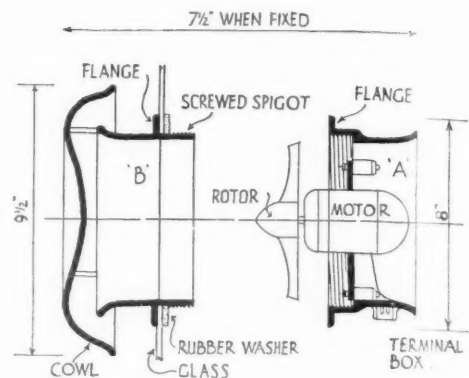
ELECTRIC DOOR LOCKS

In the course of his practice almost every architect must have received requests for some means of controlling door locks from a distance. Especially is this so in the case of maisonnettes and flats, where it is frequently inconvenient for tenants of upper floors to descend two or three flights of stairs to open the main door to a caller.

With the installation of an electrically controlled door lock, the caller, pressing the appropriate bell at the main entrance, attracts the attention of the occupant of the flat required, who can then press a button which will electrically operate a retaining pin in the striking plate of the main door, at the same time lighting a small panel, reading "Push" or "Enter." The caller gives the door a push and the striking plate swings, permitting the latch to move without requiring the turning of a knob or the insertion of a key from outside. On closing the door, which should preferably be done automatically by a spring, the striking plate resets to the locked position. In the case of mortice locks, a circular



Electric door locks. Left, a "release lock" fitted instead of the striking plate of a night latch. Right, an electrically controlled lock or bolt



Section through a window fan, the fan and motor shown removed

bolt is swung back on operation by the flat occupant, being reset by pressing a second push switch.

This method of door control has other uses, one example of which is its application to the doors of private offices when the executive wishes to exclude casual entrance, the door being controlled from his desk. (*W. C. Davey & Co.*)

VISUAL SIGNAL IN PLACE OF BELLS OR BUZZERS

In some houses, and in many establishments where the staff may not always be in attendance at one place, an unmistakable indication of callers is needed, even though it may be inconvenient to instal bells in more than one place or inadvisable to have one bell loud enough to be heard all over the building. A simple and cheap means is now available to give a visual indication throughout the building. The caller, on pressing a push button, causes the lights throughout the building to flash on for a moment during the day and to dim for an equally short period at night. The apparatus, which is quite small, is fixed near the supply service to the premises. It is inexpensive to instal.

It can be suitably used in private houses, in hospitals and similar institutions where noise must be kept to a minimum, and also in noisy factories where a bell or buzzer would be inaudible. It has been installed with success in several institutions for the deaf and dumb and also in departmental stores for signalling to the staff. (*The Sordoviso Silent Bell System.*)

SILENT SWITCHES

Before the introduction of "quick make and break" (Q.M.B.) switches most of the older "tumbler" types could be operated with comparative silence, but only to the possible detriment of their working parts. With the modern snap-action switches, the better the switch the more noise does it seem to make. This is not a matter of great moment in many buildings, but noisy switches are a nuisance in hotels and hospitals, particularly when fixed on thin, hard partitions which are liable to drumming. The click of a single switch may

easily wake a light sleeper and if he is paying to occupy a bedroom in a hotel or nursing home he is liable to complain about it.

Silent switches are now available from a number of the most reputable manufacturers of electrical accessories. Rubber or rubberised fabric buffers are incorporated at the necessary points in the switch mechanism without reducing the life and efficiency of the switch. Switches of these types have been tested for over 100,000 makes and breaks on circuit and without any sign of breakdown. The cost is a small fraction more than that of the standard product.

FORCED CONVECTORS

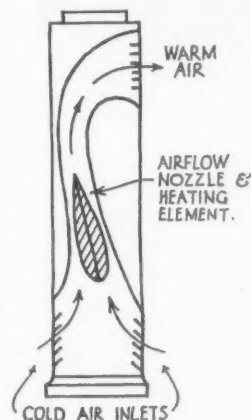
It is fairly generally known that the so-called radiator of the column type commonly transmits almost all its heat to the interior it is intended to warm by means of convection. It is in fact an air heater.

In recent years convectors have been introduced as a substitute for radiators and designed to act solely as air heaters. These are cased in sheet metal, have grilles at top and bottom and contain a special type of radiator having thin closely spaced fins. These are marketed by several firms.

A more recent step has been to provide convectors with electric heating elements, which has allowed them to be made portable, connection to the power supply being by flexible and plug. A further addition has been that of a fan which gives a more positive circulation than natural convection. This last type is useful for intermittent warming. Such a convector can circulate some 1,700 cubic feet of air per minute over the hot elements and, in a room of 2,500 cubic feet content, can make itself felt at the most distant point after only five minutes' operation. The fan motor consumes about 20 watts, and the elements are wired to give two degrees of heat consuming either 1,500 or 3,000 watts by the operation of a switch. In summer the fan can be used alone for circulating the air, thereby reducing the discomfort associated with a hot and still atmosphere. (*H.M.V., Belling & Co., G.E.C., Westinghouse.*)

From forced convection to full air-conditioning is but a step. First, the addition of thermostatic control of the heating element gives constant air temperature. Apparatus for humidity correction and control is not difficult to provide, nor is a small refrigeration plant for cooling. Consequently in recent years the convector has developed, as a kind of wealthy relative, the portable air-conditioning plant. These are made as impressive pieces of cabinetwork—rather resembling a radiogram in shape and size—and require no other connection than a flex to a power circuit. The only attention required is occasional cleaning of the air filter and the addition of water to the humidifier. They are, however, expensive at about £110 with refrigerating unit and about £70 without. (*Carrier Engineering Co. and Richard Crittall & Co.*)

Section through
a convector



HIGH INTENSITY LIGHTING

Light sight tests on 21,000 individuals in connection with the "Better Light—Better Sight Campaign" revealed that most people if they had unfettered choice of illumination would select an intensity of about 100 foot candles, whereas in actual fact it is rare indeed to encounter in the ordinary household, office or public hall more than 10 foot candles. Hitherto the main obstacle has been the difficulty of providing the very high intensities required from light fittings of the usual type. To obtain a high intensity by the use of ordinary fittings would render the glassware so glaring as to outweigh the advantages of the high intensity obtained; whilst to apply satisfactorily a high intensity by the direct means of diffusion, such as by an illuminated laylight, entails covering at least 25 per cent. of the ceiling area with white opal glass.

The common solution of this problem has been to use indirect light, in which the light from powerful sources, hidden from direct vision, is projected on ceilings and the upper parts of walls, from which it is reflected. These reflective surfaces need have a brightness only approximately a quarter of that of direct light sources. Two major objections to this method are that there is some loss of efficiency (in which are involved the colour and texture of the reflective surface), consequently resulting in a fairly high current consumption, and also that the general effect is liable to be dull, monotonous and uninteresting; the human eye seems to require some points of brightness or apparent warmth.

The obvious solution of using powerful indirect light sources in conjunction with fittings giving a certain amount of direct light of medium brightness has been known and used for some years. But examples have been mostly confined to large and expensive schemes in such buildings as hotels, cinemas, etc. It is only comparatively recently that manufacturers have taken to marketing fittings specially designed on scientific lines to provide both indirect and direct lighting, and, moreover, fittings that are cheap enough for use in offices and workrooms. Use of fittings of this type is the easiest way of providing general illumination of intensities up to 100 foot candles, plus some direct light areas of medium brightness.

Higher intensities naturally involve increased current costs; but with some of the special methods of charging for current now in vogue this may not be material;

some saving is likely to be found in the renewal of a few lamps of high wattage as against a large number of low wattage, and also in the simplification of cleaning operations.

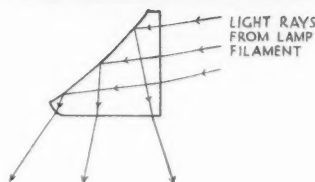
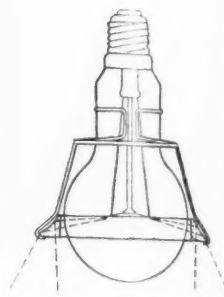
The light sources should be located above eye level, but sufficiently remote from the ceiling to enable its centre to be illuminated to an intensity approaching that at the sides. In the case of low ceilings, where the space between the ceiling and the fitting is severely limited, special types of reflector for cornice or wall mounting can now be obtained, which direct a very intense beam of light towards the middle of the ceiling, gradually attenuating as it nears the wall. Care is necessary in the application of these rather specialised units to ensure that the light reaches the ceiling from more than one direction to avoid throwing any slight irregularities into strong relief. This form of lighting, associated with a reasonable area of illuminated glass-ware to relieve any suggestion of monotony, provides a natural appearance usually only associated with daylight in the open, when illumination is derived from the whole of the sky vault.

DIRECT LIGHTING

There are, however, many cases in which direct lighting of high intensity is of use, if only because it is cheaper than indirect lighting. In factories and drawing offices, in illuminated laylights and stage lighting, light has to be projected on a working plane or in a certain direction. A large proportion of the light of an ordinary electric lamp is projected on a horizontal plane level with the filament, and therefore is to some extent wasted. A new and very simple apparatus, which collects this wasted light and projects it downwards, has just been placed on the market. It consists of a prism-shaped ring hung on a light wire frame round the lamp at a level with the filament. It collects the horizontal rays and reflects them from the internal surface of the prism—the most efficient light-reflecting surface known. (See diagram.)

The increase in downward illumination is surprising, as much as 200 per cent. being sometimes obtained. With the ordinary conical shade of opal glass, the increase is 100 per cent., and with vitreous enamelled shades of the type generally used in works, the increase is 60 per cent. This means, to take an actual case, a 150-watt lamp, with ring fitted, can be made to give as much useful light on the working plane as a 200-watt lamp not so fitted. In a large installation the resulting saving, not only in current but also in lamp cost, will be considerable.

The makers are concerned mainly with the application of the optical principle of prismatic reflection and are marketing a series of fittings to meet different requirements, both technical and as regards appearance. An industrial fitting is shown above. This has the prismatic ring incorporated in a glass bell, the upper



Left, below, section through the prism; right, above, the glass prismatic ring shown fitted; and left, above, an industrial fitting incorporating the prismatic ring principle

part of which is frosted. It is interesting to note that since the ring operates by internal reflection, the collection of dust on the upper sloping surface will not affect the downward illumination. This appears to be one of those minor technical revolutions which occur in building practice from time to time. (*The Amplilux Lighting and Illumination Co.*)

STREET LIGHTING

If the provisions and recommendations of the Ministry of Transport Final Report on Street Lighting are implemented or at least backed up by local authorities, they should lead to a considerable improvement in the appearance of many streets. By the new recommendations only two principal mounting heights for street lighting columns are advised, namely, 25 ft. for traffic routes and 13 to 15 ft., with a definite preference for 15 ft., for side roads. This should lead within the next few years to a reduction in the number of various types of street lighting standards now to be seen and to the erection of clean-cut and uniform installations, besides eliminating the undesirably large variety of posts which are now used. The report makes recommendations for the spacing and arrangement of posts, specifies when an overhang over the road is desirable, and also under what conditions additional lamps suspended over the centre of the road are needed.

This article has been written in collaboration with the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1, where these developments in electrical accessories and appliances can be seen and further information on them obtained.

Book Reviews

PLANNING BEDFORDSHIRE*

One direct consequence of the English system of regional planning is that, apart from the actual preparation and fulfilment of schemes, which is of course the chief purpose of planning, the natural and historical features of the whole countryside are gradually being documented. The state of Britain in the third and fourth decades of this century is now being put on record in the remarkable series of quarto volumes which the small distinguished group of regional planning consultants have taken as the standard form for these reports.

Mr. Davidge's report on Bedfordshire, the area comprised by the boroughs of Bedford, Luton and Dunstable, five urban district councils, four rural district councils and the County Council, is a good example of such a report. The first part (pp. 27-55) is the preliminary survey of topography, geology and existing services. The second part (pp. 59-116) contains the proposals "relative to the influences affecting the development of the region," which means the basic measures of control of land to assure proper open spaces, industrial, transport and public service development generally. Part three (pp. 121-180) surveys recent development in the region, and deals largely with building. The last part deals with the preservation of the distinctive character of the county.

Bedfordshire ten years ago was hardly known to the many thousands who now know the southern fringe at least from their visits to Whipsnade Zoo or to Dunstable to watch gliding. Its fame in English history is not great, indeed "the celebrated, ingenious and pious writer, Mr. John Bunyan," is the sole representative from the county of truly national fame. But lack of fame means lack of pilgrims, and that lack has been Bedfordshire's good fortune; nor yet has it suffered the maulings of the wealthy Londoners that have laid waste Surrey and Sussex in a desert of snob villas and crenellated the rim of the South Coast with bungalows. Bedfordshire is perhaps one of the few counties where control if exercised in time will be able to preserve the amenities and open the way for prosperous development with almost hundred per cent. success. Mr. Davidge has been called in in time.

The county's topography possesses many simple dramatic features; falling towards the north from the Dunstable chalk downs in a succession of undulations of chalk, gault and greensand to the clayey Vale of Bedford it is a county whose simple varieties provide a good cross-section of the southern English scene. The southern downlands have already been claimed as a London playground. A considerable portion of the 4,000 acres of downland is preserved already either by the Zoo, the London Gliding Club or as part of the Tottenhoe pastures, but the mere fact that these tracts are preserves increases the danger to the land bordering them, which has

enhanced value for residential development. It is interesting to read a note in this connection which states that the Middlesex County Council calculate that every house of the small property type of less than £26 rateable value, chiefly erected at a density of 12 to the acre, represents a dead loss of £3 per annum to the ratepayers, so that it would be actually cheaper to buy land at anything up to £814 per acre, calculated at 4 per cent., than to allow it to be built over for this type of development.

Mr. Davidge proposes three large reservations on the chalk area, three more on the second chalk escarpment just north of Dunstable and four on the sandstone ridge from Woburn to Potton. This, the most attractive country within easy reach of Bedford, consists of a wooded plateau shelving toward Woburn on the east. Further reservations are proposed in the Ouse valley, which threads the northern end of the county, and in addition some forty-five isolated reservations are proposed of places of natural interest, woodlands, parks and stream valleys.

So much for recreation; but a county cannot live on the provision only of facilities for recreation. Bedfordshire is rich in minerals, principally chalk and brick clay, workings for which are literally destructive of the soil, scar the landscape and destroy chances of use for other purposes. Brick mass-production has all the crudity of most mass industrial methods, the functional demands of the grant diggers force the industry to reject all the upper clays which produce a distinctive and pleasant rose-red brick in favour of the clays for Fletton-type bricks; at Stewartby 8 acres of land are excavated away each year, and the pits may be 80 ft. deep.

The report deals thoroughly with roads, and includes various detail schemes for road junctions without "fly-overs." There is frequent emphasis on parkway development along, particularly, the Great North Road, but the example of "parkway development already carried out" by Luton, which is illustrated by a plan, is a very meagre example.

The housing recommendations are based on orthodox ideas with emphasis on semi-detached houses and the provision of breaks in frontage lines, etc. An ideal scheme is illustrated for the extension of an existing old town "following town-planning principles," which provides groups of villadoms, encircling the old urban unit, which seem to segregate income levels in a way that some modern reformers would consider anti-social, and is in fact contrary to the natural community sense of traditional rural life.

The report is illustrated by many clear diagram maps and photographs of the countryside. In every part its intention is expressed in a good objective way that should make it easily understood by the people of Bedfordshire, whose duty it is to read it and apply its proposals for the lasting good of their county.

**Bedfordshire Regional Planning Report.* Prepared for the Bedfordshire Advisory Joint Planning Committee by W. R. Davidge . . . and approved. Published by the Committee. 4to. 210 pp. Luton. 1937. 12s. 6d.

A GARAGE BUILDER'S BIBLE

GARAGEN IN IHRER BEDEUTUNG FÜR KRAFTVERKEHR UND STÄDTEBAU. Privater und gewerbliche Garagenbau in Planung und Gestaltung. By Dr. Ing. Georg Müller. xii+294 pp. 1a. 8vo. Berlin: J. Springer. 1937. R.M. 46.50 (paper), 49.20 (bound).

This, to our knowledge, is by far the most comprehensive study of garage planning, construction and equipment yet published. In its 300 pages Dr. Müller, Professor at the Technische Hochschule, Berlin, has treated all types and sizes of garages from the smallest temporary sheds to the largest "Hallengaragen" with Germanic thoroughness.

The earlier chapters deal with the garage problem generally, car sizes, the town-planning problems resulting from lack of garages, and the general civic organisation of garages. After a short chapter on push- and motor-bicycle sheds there is a chapter on small domestic garages, illustrated, as are all the chapters, by many clear plans and photographs. The next chapter deals with the provision of parks and their relation to the city plan. The fourth main section is on large single-storey garages, and is divided into four sections: (a) terraces of "lock-ups"; (b) "Hallengaragen," such as those of London Transport; (c) basement garages; and (d) garages in converted buildings, such as railway arches, etc.

The fifth main section is on "Stockwerksgaragen," or large multi-storeyed garages. Every type of plan and all known forms of ramp or mechanism for raising cars to the upper floors are described and illustrated, and the organisation of such a garage is described.

In the sixth section garages built in conjunction with hotels and blocks of flats or offices are described, and "official" garages for fire, police, post and railway authorities.

The subsequent sections deal, first, with every detail of construction and equipment, the materials and minutest details of plan not considered in the earlier chapters—lighting, ventilation, heating and drainage. Attention is given, with details that cannot be found elsewhere, to special measures that have to be taken to assure safety from fumes and fire.

The eighth main section is on petrol stations and repair garages, and the last chapter gives three or four good pages to "garage architecture."

No book on the subject has hitherto covered the ground so thoroughly; with its 480 photographs and drawings it will be useful even for those who cannot read German, and for those who can, who are able to benefit from the text, it is likely to prove invaluable. It is, of course, based primarily on German practice, but by no means all the illustrations are of German examples. It seems to be one of those rare books which are compiled with such thoroughness that there is little that anyone would want or be able usefully to add.

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:—

Nos. 284/5/6/7/8—1937: Black (Carbon) Pigments for Paints; Nos. 306/39—1937: Black and Purple Oxides of Iron for Paints; Nos. 312/13/19/37—1937: Earth Colours for Paints.

Before mixing with other ingredients, tests for proving and comparing colour, staining power, oil absorption and basic constituents of pigment are first steps towards obtaining paints

that conform to specified requirements and samples. That is easy enough to say and do, but there remains something to be said, perhaps undone, which cannot be embodied in standard specifications.

Manufacturers and their chemists have always been capable of providing something better as well as something a little worse than ordinary pigments for paints. The B.S. Specifications just issued after long, laborious and gratuitous co-operation of experts certainly protect and satisfy ordinary requirements. Doubtless some manufacturers would rest content if no other grades of quality of such pigments were required; but man is the progressive animal and will surely continue to improve in paint chemistry, besides other pursuits, both because of and in spite of standardisation.

There are no manufactured products as difficult to standardise as pigments; none is so capable of natural and synthetic development and variation; no other products serve so many purposes through entirely different processes. These B.S. Specifications of Paints for Pigments alone may convey an impression that such pigments are prepared for no other purpose, although the same pigments employed for preservative and decorative purposes in building are also essential ingredients of paper, rubber, linoleum and a variety of other compositions, to say nothing of actors' make-up and what are more politely described as cosmetics. Nor are pigmentation and preservation the only reasons for using pigments. Black rubber tyres are familiar enough to owners and drivers of mechanical transport, but not every motorist knows that the sable colour of such tyres indicates a structural property of certain black pigment, and because of that property so employed.

A simple-minded user may want to know which is the blackest of black pigment made to-day. The answer is not to be looked for in standard specifications which include no comparative reference to proprietary grades of Carbon Black. It might embarrass industrial interests if such reference indicated any superiority of one, say American, grade over others produced elsewhere. Those who need more than a reasonably high standard of quality in pigments may be depended upon to get what they want without the help of standard specifications. In other words, requirements of special nature or magnitude must be served by particular knowledge or rely upon the services of a chemist.

OLIVER P. BERNARD [L.]

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILERS BURNING SOLID FUEL, Parts 1 & 2, No. 758—1937. B.S.I., 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 2s. each part or 2s. 2d. post free.

This Specification is divided into two parts, Part 1 dealing with the rating, fuel capacity and heating surface, in which three alternative types of grates are provided for, one for use with anthracite and smokeless coals, one for coke, and one with which either can be used.

Part 2.—The methods of testing provided for in this part are intended for application as type tests to determine which particular designs of domestic hot water supply boilers comply with the rating and design requirements of Part 1.

Whilst the testing of boilers is not obligatory under the terms of B.S.S. No. 758, all British Standard boilers should be capable of giving their rated output under the conditions of the test code.

Review of Periodicals

Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.

Reprints of these reviews, printed on slips suitable for cutting up and mounting on cards, can be had from the Library. A subscription of 5s. covers a year's issues.

All the journals received in the Library (about 200) are indexed, reference being made to all important articles and illustrations so that subscribers can have a constantly expanding index to practically every type of building illustrated in the architectural journals of the world.

Members wishing to have reprints of previous issues can do so on payment of 3d. per issue to the Librarian Editor.

It is hoped to print them on gummed paper as soon as a large enough number of members subscribe.

SCHOOLS

BUILDER. 1938. 28 January. P. 207.
The new Grammar School, Wigan, by the late A. E. Munby [F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 20 and 27 January. PP. 139 and 173.

Continuation of articles on schools. Senior Schools.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 20 January. Inset.

ARCHITECT and BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 21 January. Inset.

Results of Competition for a School at Keighley.

1st: Frederick Evans and J. A. Crossley [A.].

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. January. P. 11.

Senior Elementary School at Stewartby, Beds., by O. P. Milne [F.].

ARCHITECT and BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 21 January. P. 106.

A recent school in Zurich, by Roland Rohm.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 28.

School at Elkader, Iowa, by O. Thomas. Reinforced concrete frame. External walls of glass blocks carried on cantilevered floor slabs. Air-conditioned.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 43.

Modern Elementary School at Daganian, Palestine, by R. Kauffmann.

KENTIKU SEKAI (TOKYO). 1936. No. 11. P. 6.

Nagataty Primary School. A large modern school by Municipal Architectural Section, Tokyo.

LABORATORIES

ARCHITECT and BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 21 January. P. 92.

Research laboratories for I.C.I. at Blackley, Manchester, by S. Chermayeff [F.].

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 20 January. P. 121.

The MARS exhibition of Modern Architecture, reviewed by

E. Maxwell Fry [A.]. Good exhibition planning and technique.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 52.

Modern museum and exhibition display technique.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 16 January. P. 218.

Natural History Museum, Paris, by R. Berger.

LIBRARIES

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1937. No. 9-10.

Issue devoted to history, planning and equipment of libraries.

HOTELS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 106.

A reference section on hotels, including bibliography.

OFFICES

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. January. P. 17.

Ibex House. Large office building in the Minorities, London, by Fuller, Hall and Foulsham.

ARKKITEHTI (HELSINGFORS). 1937. No. 11. P. 161.

A large office building in Helsingfors including a cinema (850 seats), restaurant and gas attack refuges. Jung and Jung, architects.

INDUSTRIAL

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 48.

Printing works, Jerusalem, by A. St. B. Harrison.

TRANSPORT

BOUWBEDRIJF (THE HAGUE). 21 January 1938. P. 11.

Terminal buildings of the new aerodrome at Ypenburg.

HOSPITALS

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 45.

Convalescent home, Mount Carmel, by R. Kauffmann, and private hospital at Tel Aviv, by J. Neufeld. Two good examples of modern architecture in Palestine.

BULLETIN TECHNIQUE (LAUSANNE). 1938. 15 January. P. 18.

Infirmary at Rolle, completed competition scheme by Jean Hugli.

SPORTS

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 84.

Information supplement giving sizes of recreation grounds, children's playground equipment, sports pitches, etc.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. January. P. 55.

Data sheet on space required for table tennis.

KENTIKU SEKAI (TOKYO). 1936. No. 11. P. 1.

Hot spring public bath at Noboribetsu.

CINEMAS

DE 8 EN OPBOUW (AMSTERDAM). 15 January 1938. P. 3.
Small cinema at Utrecht seating 700.

RELIGIOUS

BUILDER. 1938. 28 January. P. 211.
Church at Heene, Worthing, by N. F. Cachemaille-Day [F.].
Knapped flint external walls, traditional form.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. January. P. 3.
St. Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, by Sir Edwin
Cooper, R.A. Photographs only of completed scheme;
brick, stone dressings and pantiles.

DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. January.
P. 68.
Housing at Buckingham. Article by Oscar Fisher on an
important middle class housing project.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January.
P. 33.
The new architecture in Palestine. Examples include
contemporary co-operative flats for workers, private houses
and apartments.

EQUIPMENT

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. January.
P. 320.
Ventilation in conjunction with ordinary systems of central
warming. Continuation of article by L. J. Overton.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT (NEW YORK). 1938. January.
P. 69.

Automatic heating and air-conditioning. Systems, equipment
and design. 15-page article, by Graham Ford.

TOWN PLANNING

ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). December 1937.
Issue devoted to town-planning schemes for Rome and
Addis Ababa.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. January.
An issue devoted to the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed
and written by him. Among the many buildings excellently
illustrated are Taliesin, the architects' home and workshop and
the Taliesin Fellowship Buildings; Fallingwater, a remark-
able forest lodge; office interior, Pittsburg; a house for the
Texas prairie; a skyscraper apartment building, central
concrete core, glass frontage to each storey projects to drip
clear of those below; a scheme for a house of moderate cost
is included among many larger examples; metal furniture;
the administration building for S. C. Johnson Co., Racine,
with progress photographs showing construction.

GENERAL

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. January.
P. 60.
How America builds, 1937-38. Influences on the trend of
building design, by R. J. Neutra.
GAZETTE DES BEAUX-ARTS (PARIS). 1937. December.
P. 34.
Les Proportions Mathématiques et l'Architecture.

Accessions to the Library

1937-1938—V

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented
to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is
suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the
development of the Library should make a point of retaining these
lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without
prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publisher for review marked

R.

Books purchased marked

P.

• *Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

This list includes a number of items purchased from the library
of the late Dr. Werner Hegemann, which fill gaps in the collection,
notably in the town planning section. These are marked † after
the "P."

ARCHITECTURE

VITRUVIUS
De architectura. [German.]
Zehn Bücher über architektur. Übersetzt . . . von Franz
Reber. (Langenscheidtsche bibliothek etc., 110.)
New ed. 6½". Berlin: Langenscheidt. n.d. P.†

SOCIETIES

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Proceedings and Transactions. 1937-1938.

[1937.] R.

PRESERVATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION
Survey of the activities of the Department of Art, Archaeology
and Ethnology.

pam. 9½". Paris. 1937. R.

ROURA (O. G.)

La Conservacion de monumentos historicos obras de arte y
sitios naturales. (Congreso de Historia de America, Buenos Ayres,
1937.)

7½". 80 pp. Paris. 1937.
Presented by the Author.

HISTORY

VALDENNAIRE (ARTHUR)

Friedrich Weinbrenner. etc.
10". Karlsruhe: Müller. 1919. P.†

KLOEPPPEL (O.)

Friedricianisches barock, etc.
pfo. 14". Leipzig: Baumgärtner. [19--.] P.†

MOORE (CHARLES)

Daniel H. Burnham architect planner of cities.
2 vols. 11". Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin.
1921. P.†

MARS (MODERN ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH) GROUP

New architecture. An exhibition of the elements of modern
architecture . . . [London] 1938.

ob. 7½" × 11". 25 pp. Lond. 1938. R.

TAUT (MAN)

Bauten und pläne. (Neue werkkunst series.) Introd. by Adolf Behne.

10½". Berlin, etc. 1928. P.†
With pp. 3-6 bound upside down.

HÜBSCH, publ.

German bestelmeyer. (Neue werkkunst series.) Introd. by Werner Hegemann.

10½". Berlin, etc. [1929.] P.†

(KREMER (P. J.))

*Peter Behrens. Sein werk von 1909 bis zur gegenwart.
12". (vi) + 32 + (6) pp. + 148 + (14) (backed) pls. Essen :
Baedeker. [1928 or later.]
Presented by the Author. Prof. Behrens [Hon. Corr. Mem.].
Replaces a copy for Loan Library.

TAMMS (FRIEDRICH), editor

Paul Bonatz. Arbeiten . . . 1907 bis 1937.
11½". 94 pp. Stuttgart : Hoffmann [1937.]
Presented by Professor Bonatz [Hon. Corr. Mem.].

KREIS (WILHELM), architect

Wilhelm Kreis. (Neue werkkunst series.)
10½". Berlin, etc. : Hübsch. [1927.] P.†

MARCH (WERNER), architect

Werner March. (Neue werkkunst series.) Introd. by Werner Hegemann.

10½". Berlin, etc. : Hübsch. [1930.] P.†

HAUSMANN (MANFRED), editor

Die Bötcherstrasse in Bremen.
8". Bremen : Angelsachsen Verlag. [19—.] P.

ROUX-SPITZ (MICHEL)

*Réalisations.
Vol. I. 1924-1932. 12½" × 9½". (v) + 45 pp. : 96 pls. (backed).
Paris : Vincent, Fréal. [1936 or 37.]
Presented by M. Roux-Spitz [Hon. Corr. Mem.].
Replaces a copy for Loan Library.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

SCHUTTE (EBERHARD)

Der Rechtscharakter des architekten-vertrages und die ver-
änderung der honorarforderung des architekten im spiegel
Europäischer rechtsanschauungen. [Legal character of the
architect affecting claims for fees.]
pam. 8¾". Cologne. 1937. R.

GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT

Parliamentary debates. . . . Official report. —House of Lords :
26 Jan., 2 Feb., 25 Feb. : House of Commons : 9 Apl., 17 Dec.
[Architects Registration Bill.]
5 pams. in 1. 10". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1937. 6d. each.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

HONG KONG : DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

Report . . . for . . . 1936.
9¾". Hong Kong. 1937.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE Co.

The International competition for a new administration building
for the Chicago Tribune 1922. Containing all the designs &c.
Tribune Tower competition, half and back title.)
12½". (ix) + 103 + var. pp. + 281 pls. [Chicago. 1923.]
Presented by Mr. B. R. Saunders, M.C. [A.] and
Mr. W. J. H. Gregory [A.].

HALL (E. STANLEY)

The Hospital and its architect. (Conference of Voluntary
Hospitals, London [1934].)

pam. 11". [Lond. 1934.]
Presented by the Author [F.].

HARRISON (L. W.)

*The Design of venereal diseases treatment centres. (From
British Journal of Venereal Diseases.)
pam. 9¾". Lond. 1934.
Presented (2) by the Author, D.S.O., M.B.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Human factor. Annual report number. (Dec.)
1937. 2s. 6d. R.

DIEM (CARL)

Die Anlage von spiel- und sportplätzen. (Beiträge zur Turn-
und Sportwissenschaft series, 12.)
8½". Berlin : Weidmann. 1926. P.†
(RELIGIOUS)

[GRANT (J. LINDSAY)]

The Etruscan temple.
typescript. n.d.
Presented by the Author [A.].

RIZZO (G. E.)

Di un tempietto fittile di Nemi e di altri monumenti inediti
relativi al tempio Italico-Etrusco. (In Bullettino della Commissione
Archeologica Comunale di Roma, xxxviii (1910), fasc. iv, and
xxxix (1911), fasc. i.)
English trans. The small (votive) decorative temple of Nemi
etc. J. Lindsay Grant, trans.

typescript. n.d.
Presented by the Translator [A.].

COZZA (A.), conte

Civita Castellana (antica Faleria) —etc. (In Notizie degli Scavi
di Antichità, 1888.)
extract. 40. 1888.
English trans. Civita Castellana (ancient Faleria). Remains of
an ancient temple etc. J. Lindsay Grant, trans.

typescript. 13". n.d.
Presented by the Translator [A.].

RIEHL (HANS)

Der St. Stephansdom in Wien. (Allgemeine Vereinigung für
Christliche Kunst. Die Kunst dem Volke, No. 61/62.)
11½". Munich. 1926. P.†

OFFICE OF WORKS : DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Official guides :
The Abbey of Dryburgh, Berwickshire. J. S. Richardson and
Marguerite Wood.

pam. 8½". Edin. : H.M.S.O. 1935. 6d.

Melrose Abbey. J. S. Richardson and Marguerite Wood.

pam. 8½". Edin. : H.M.S.O. 1932. 6d.

—Both presented by Mr. H. M. Fletcher [F.].

(EDUCATIONAL)

VEREINIGUNG DER TECHNISCHEN OBERBEAMTEN DEUTSCHER
STÄDTE

Neuzeitlicher schulbau etc. (Vereinigung etc. heft xxi.)
Introd. by Paul Wolf.

pam. 9½". Hannover : Bauamt und Gemeindebau. 1930. P.†

(DOMESTIC)

CHRISTOPH & USMACK, publ.

Nordische blockhäuser. (Katalog xvii.)
11½". Niesky o.-L. [19—.] P.†

HOWELLS (J. M.)

The Architectural heritage of the Piscataqua. Houses and
gardens of the Portsmouth district of Maine and New Hampshire.
12½" × 9½". xxvi + 217 pp. incl. pls. New York : Archl.
Book Pubg. Co. [1937.] (£2.) P.

PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME
OWNERSHIP

(i.) Planning for residential districts.
9". Washington. [1932.] P.†
Replaces last copy.

KOSCHKÄMPER (MAX)

Herbergen der neuen jugend [youth hostels].
11½". 96 pp. Berlin : Bauwelt. 1937. (8s. 6d.) P.

MUTHESIUS (HERMANN), architect

Landhäuser von H— M—,
2nd ed. 11½". Munich : Bruckmann. 1922. P.†

KITCHEN PLANNING CENTRE

Studies in kitchen planning:—

* Home washing equipment &c.

10½". Lond. 1938. R.

TOD (GEORGE)

Plans, elevations and sections of hot-houses, green-houses, an aquarium, etc.

fo. London. 1807. (£1 10s.) P.

DETAILS, CRAFTS**HERSEY (C. K.)**

The Salmantine lanterns, etc. (Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Arts series.)

11¼". (xiv) + 238 pp. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P.; Oxford: U.P. 1937. (£1 11s. 6d.) P.

HOFFMANN (JULIUS), publ.

Kunst und kunsthandwerk am bau.

11½". 190 pp. Stuttgart. [1937.] (17s. 6d.) P.

HAUTECEUR (LOUIS)

Sculpture décorative. (Exposition Internationale de 1937 [Paris].)

pfo. 16¼". (8) pp. + 32 pls. Paris: Moreau. [1937.] (18s.) P.

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHEOLOGY**FETT (HARRY)**

Vår frue jomfru Maria. [Iconography of the Virgin Mary.] (Kunst og Kulturs serie.)

10¾" x 8½". Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk. 1937. Presented by the Author [Hon. Corr. Mem.].

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

Reports:

[First] Report... on the proposed St. Paul's Bridge. (Cmd. 2228.) 1924. 2d.

[Second] Report. (Cmd. 2712.) 1926. 2d.

Third [bridges], Fourth, Fifth. (Cmd. 3238, 3811, 4530.) 1928, -31, -34. 2d., 6d., 2d.

all pam. 9½-1¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 19—. P.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Archæologia. Vol. lxxxvi (2nd series, vol. xxxvi).

1937. R.

Including:

Toy (Sidney) The Town and castle of Conway.

SUSSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. lxxviii.

1937. R.

BUILDING SCIENCE**STRUCTURAL MECHANICS****JAMES (R. T.)**

Engineering problems in modern architectural design. (Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland.) [Preprint.] pam. 8½". Glasgow. 1938. R.

PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY**NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**

Gradients, regradings, and differential margin alterations... 1st February. Annual review of wages.

leaflet. 13". Lond. 1938.

MATERIALS**INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS**

The Use of high alumina cement in structural engineering. &c. pam. 8½". Lond. 1937. 6d. R.

PILKINGTON Bros. and BRITISH VITROLITE Company

Vitrolite specifications.

11". 181 pp. St. Helens & Lond. [1938.]

Presented by Messrs. Pilkington through Mr. Andrew Reid.

EQUIPMENT**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

British standard specifications:

No. 758... for domestic hot water supply boilers burning solid fuel. Part 1. Specification. Part 2. Method of testing. 2 pams. 1937. 2s. each. R.

TOPOGRAPHY**STEBBING (W. P. D.)**

The Invader's shore. Some observations on... Deal and Walmer.

9¾". xvi + 74 pp. + vii pls. Deal: H. F. Howe. 1937. 3s. 6d.

Presented by the Author, F.S.A. [L.].

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, RURAL PRESERVATION**HEAP (DESMOND)**

Planning law for town and country.

8½". xx + 208 pp. Lond.: Sweet & Maxwell. 1938. 12s. 6d. R.

HOLFORD (W. G.) and EDEN (W. A.)

The Future of Merseyside. Town and country planning schemes. University of Liverpool: Social Science Dept.—Statistics Divn.

8½". 84 pp. + folding map + map in pocket. Liverpool: U.P. 1937. 2s. 6d. R.

FASSBENDER (EUGEN)

Grundzüge der modernen städtebaukunde.

8½". Leipzig & Vienna: Deuticke. 1912. P.†

CLAUSWITZ (P.)

Die Pläne von Berlin und die entwicklung des weichbildes. (Verein für die Geschichte Berlins.)

9½". Berlin: Mittler. 1906. P.†

HEGEMANN (WERNER)

*Amerikanische architektur & städtebaukunst. (Der Staedtebau, etc., i.)

16¼". Berlin: Wasmuth. 1925. P.†

To Loan Library.

Incorporating material from HEGEMANN and PEETS American Vitruvius. 1912.

NOLES (JOHN)

Twenty years of city planning progress in the United States. (National Conference on City Planning, 1927.)

pam. 9". n.p. 1927. P.†

GERKAN (A. VON)

Griechische städteanlagen etc.

10". Berlin & Leipzig: W. de Gruyter. 1924. P.†

NOLES (JOHN)

New towns for old. Achievements... in some American small towns etc.

8". Boston: Marshall Jones. 1927. P.†

DEUTSCHEN GARTENSTADT-GESELLSCHAFT

Die Deutsche gartenstadtbewegung.

9¾". Berlin. 1911. P.†

NOLES (JOHN) and HUBBARD (H. V.)

Parkways and land values. (Harvard City Planning Studies, xi.)

9¾". xiv + 135 pp. + 3 'figs.' [pls.]. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P. 1937. (6s. 6d.) P.

CARDIFF CIVIC SOCIETY

Annual report: Fourth, 1936-7.

[1937.] R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY**CAMBRIDGE: UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

List of current English periodicals. 1937. With a subject index.

9¾". Cambridge: U.P. 1937. R.

BIOGRAPHY**DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY**

The D— of N— B—.

1922-1930. J. R. H. Weaver, ed. With index covering... 1901-1930 etc.

9". Lond.: O.U.P. 1937. £1 18s. P.

Notes

PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENT

The President will attend the dinner of the Liverpool Society on 4 March (not on 3 March as stated in the last JOURNAL).

HEALTH AND SPORT EXHIBITION

It has now been arranged that the Health and Sport Exhibition shall be opened by Lord Aberdare on Wednesday, 2 March, at 3 p.m.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION

DECEMBER 1937

The R.I.B.A. Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from 8 to 16 December 1937.

Of the 225 candidates examined 88 passed (26 of whom sat for and passed in Part 1 only, and 1 of whom sat for and passed in Part 2 only) and 137 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Adamson, Colin Keith.
Akeroyd, George Francis Edward.
Alden (Miss) Muriel.
Baldwin, Edward Thomas (Part 1 only).
Barley, Arthur Leslie Francis.
Barrow, Arthur.
Beecher, David Ward.
Blaker (Miss) Helen Betty.
Bonsall, Richard Emrys.
Broadbent, (Miss) Joan Margaret.
Brocklesby, Richard Shearwood.
Calder, Douglas William McNair.
Carpenter, James Edward Benham (Part 1 only).
Carter, Frederick Harold.
Chamberlain, Thomas Lewis John.
Chidley, Leslie Claude.
Cloeke, Samuel Douglas Neighbour.
Collis, Russell Edwin (Part 1 only).
Cook, Sydney Arthur George.
Cowell, Edward William.
Cox, Geoffrey (Part 1 only).
Cunliffe, Ian Frederick (Part 1 only).
Dewey, Alan Clifford (Part 1 only).
Dod, Kenneth Logan (Part 1 only).
Dorman, Allan (Part 1 only).
Drinkwater, Norman (Part 1 only).
Evans, Ronald Wynn.
Evans, Thomas Randall.
Flack, Arthur Walter.
Fowler, William Roy.
Frith, Alfred Gerald Peter.
Gerrish, Herbert Victor (Part 1 only).
Goodall, Ernest Roy (Part 1 only).
Haines, Sidney Michael (Part 2 only).
Hancock, Geoffrey Arthur.

Hare, Murray Sidney (Part 1 only).
Heathcote, John Stanley (Part 1 only).
Hibberd, Leo Roy (Part 1 only).
Hill, John Dalton (Part 1 only).
Hobkinson, George Henry (Part 1 only).
Hodgson, Charles William (Part 1 only).
Hogg, John Sinton.
Jackson, Frank.
Jackson, John Edwin.
Jepson, George William (*Distinction in Thesis*).
Kimm, Charles Francis (Part 1 only).
Kinton, Robert Kenneth (Part 1 only).
Larkin, George Ismay.
Leggett, Arthur Robert Edward.
McQueen, Alastair Norman Leigh.
Mason, Edmund Charles.
Mason, Ernest.
Matthews, Ronald Hedley.
Middleton, Allen.
Mills, David Butler (Part 1 only).
Milnes, Charles Brian Kendall.
Moore, Thomas Eric.
Moss, Gordon Kenneth (Part 1 only).
Neaves, Jack Sidney (Part 1 only).
Neel, George Edric.
Peterson, Arthur Frederick.
Raab, Reginald Albert.
Rank, John Stephen.
Redfern, Ewart Brindley.
Richards, Edwin Hodder.
Richardson, Jack Athol.
Riley, Harry Stanley.
Roberts, Eric Arthur.
Rohm, Karl Robert (Part 1 only).
Salisbury, John Vyvyan.
Seymour, Kenneth James Hyde.
Shallis, Alfred Charles.
Shuard, George William.

Smith, Ernest Douglas.
Smith, Frederick William.
Smith, Sydney Walter John.
Smyth, Leslie.
Squire, Raglan Hugh Anstruther.
Tipler, (Miss) Joyce.
Turner, Eric Henry.
Voller, Roderic Walter.

Volonterio, Louis Rigolda.
Warn, Stanley William.
White, Bernard Gearing.
Whitehorn, John Edward (Part 1 only).
Williams, Alfred Edward (Part 1 only).
Winsor, Ronald Louis.
Woods, Alan (Part 1 only).

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

A vacant appointment is announced by the High Commissioner for India for an Assistant Government Architect, Bengal. Application must be made in duplicate on the proper printed forms to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, not later than 18 February 1938.

Candidates must be natural-born British subjects, or subjects of the Indian States of Tripura and Cooch Behar, or the sons of such subjects, and must be of good character and sound physique. They should preferably be not more than 30 years of age. They should be fully qualified architects, having served articles with a well-known architect or having passed through a recognised School of Architecture. In addition they should have had five years' practical experience in an architect's office, not necessarily in an independent charge.

The appointment is for two years, but is subject to extension.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 a calendar month, rising by one annual increment of Rs. 50 a calendar month to Rs. 825 a calendar month, plus, in the case of an appointee of non-Asiatic domicile, overseas pay at the rate of £25 a calendar month.

Fuller particulars can be obtained from the High Commissioner or from the R.I.B.A.

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on 14 and 16 December 1937. Ten candidates were examined, and all passed.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Biggar, Gordon Buchanan.
Cairncross, James.
Cameron, Ian Fyfe.
Gold, (Miss) Phyllis Doreen.
Henderson, (Miss) Catherine Mary Helen.
Hunter, George Irving.
Johnston, Reginald William.
McMorland, John Adam.
Marshall, Percy Edwin Alan Johnson.
Wilkinson, John George.

THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 1937

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle and Plymouth from 12 to 18 November 1937.

Of the 169 candidates examined 68 passed and 101 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follow :—

Almrodt, Andrew Frederick.
Armstrong, James Robson.
Armstrong, Thomas (Jnr.).
Barber, Edward Viccars.
Bingham, Frederick Ernest.
Brett, Hon. Lionel Gordon Baliol.
Brown, James (Jnr.).

Brudenell, Frederick Alfred.
Bryant, William Sandy.
Chandler, Edwin George.
Chappelle, Reginald Thomas.
Christie, Robert James Bayne.
Cook, Arthur Bernard.
Cox, James Harry.
Dodds, Kenneth.
Edwards, Ernest John.
Edwards, Percy Charles.
Empsall, Raymond.
Evers, Charles Ronald.
Firth, James Ronald.
Hames, Jack Cecil Marshall.
Hannaford, Avro Frederick John.

Harper, Leslie Kenneth.
Hartley, Paul Hey.
Heywood, Leslie Albert John.
Hill, Eric Percy.
Hitchon, Edward.
Holden, George Francis.
Hooker, Arthur Joseph.
Howarth, Leonard.
Jacob, Charles Edward.
James, Eric Ralph.
Johnson, Frank Percival.
Jones, Herbert.
Kidall, Joseph Monson.
Lawton, Kenneth William.
Longbottom, Lionel.
Lovell, George Ronald.

Macdonald, Donald Andrew.
Mackereth, Donald Walker.
Mayer, William Edgar.
Mills, Douglas George.
Mustapha, Ahmed Salama (not a British subject).
Otterburn, Rowland.
Page, Robert.
Parsons, Anthony Leslie.
Pegrum, William Aubrey.
Price, Geoffrey Rowland.
Routh, John.
Ruddick, Lawrence Hope.
Sartain, George Leslie.
Scholes, James Dennis.
Scott, Charles Frederick.

Scott, Peter.
Stark, Ivan Alexander.
Thomas, Edward Trevor.
Thompson, Eric Hamilton.
Thompson, (Miss) Mabel.
Thornton, Walter Reavell.
Turner, Newman George Effingham.
Vere, Stanley.
Wallis, William.
Warner, Robert Watkin.
Wells, Samuel.
Willars, Frederick Leslie.
Wood, Charles Altham.
Wright, Edward Stephen.
Young, Kenneth Mathison.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

10 JANUARY 1938

THE R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS 1937-1938

The report of the Board of Architectural Education on the award of the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships for 1937-1938 was approved.

The Board reported that they had approved the work submitted by the following prize-winners as a result of their tours:—

Mr. G. G. Pace (Pugin Student 1937).

Mr. Hubert Bennett (Neale Bursar 1936).

APPOINTMENTS

British Standards Institution

To succeed Mr. P. M. Fraser, who to the Council's regret had been forced to resign through ill-health. On the Building Divisional Council—Mr. C. J. Morreau [A.]; on the Technical Committee B/3, Asbestos Cement Sheet—Mr. R. J. Angel [F.]. Mr. Fraser was cordially thanked for his past services.

The Joint Lighting Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the Electric Light Manufacturers' Association

Mr. D. L. Bridgwater [A.], Mr. Walter Goodesmith [A.], Mr. E. Brian O'Rourke [A.], Mr. Howard Robertson [F.], and Mr. Thos. E. Scott [F.].

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning

Mr. John Dower [A.], in place of Professor S. D. Adshead, who was unable to accept reappointment.

Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congresses, Portsmouth 1938

Mr. A. L. Roberts [F.] (President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association), R.S.I.

R.I.B.A. Women Members' Committee

Miss B. Acworth [L.].

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES

It was agreed to convey the cordial thanks of the Council to Mr. Jellicoe [F.] for his recent children's lectures.

EXHIBITION OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ART

The Executive Committee reported that as a matter of urgency they had agreed to lend to the Royal Academy drawings from the R.I.B.A. Collection for inclusion in the Exhibition.

WELDING REGULATIONS

A letter was submitted from the London County Council thanking the Institute for the co-operation and assistance rendered in connection with the statutory regulations to be made under section 9 (2) of the London Building Act (Amendment) Act, 1935, relating to applications for modification or waiver of certain of the building bye-laws, so as to permit of the use of electric (metal) arc welding.

ALTERATION OF THE RULES OF THE YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

Certain alterations of the Society's rules were formally approved.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE HEALTH CONGRESS, BIRMINGHAM 1937

The report of Mr. Alfred Hale [F.], the R.I.B.A. delegate at the Health Congress, Birmingham, 1937, was submitted to the Council and it was agreed to convey the Council's thanks to Mr. Hale.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Fellows	8
As Associates	35
As Licentiates	4

Election, 7 February 1938

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

As Fellows	3 applications
As Associates	19 "
As Licentiates	4 "

Election, 9 May 1938

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows:—

As Associates	3 applications
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Reinstatements

The following ex-members were reinstated:—

As Associates:	Henry Albert Etridge Burton. Charles Edwin Cornish.
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Resignation

The following resignation was accepted with regret:—

Arthur Raymond Pratt Piercy [Retd. L.].

Transfer to the Retired Members' Class

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class:—

As Retired Fellows:	Charles Edwin Blackburn. Ernest Stone Collins. Sydney White Cranfield. Francis William Deas. Louis Jacob. John Keppie. William Alfred Pite. Charles Saunders.
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As Retired Associates:	Ernest William Lees. George John Thrift Reavell. Walter Stephen Tucker.
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As Retired Licentiates:	Bertie Cooper. Willfrid Joseph Dilley. Henry Oldfield. Alfred Cyril Ridsdale. Evan Roberts.
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Special letters were sent to Mr. F. W. Deas, Mr. John Keppie and Mr. William A. Pite, thanking them for their valuable services to the Institute.

OBITUARIES

J. H. ELDER-DUNCAN

A MEMOIR BY SIR JOHN SQUIRE [*Hon. A.*]

First President of the Architecture Club

THE JOURNAL in its last issue gave a most sympathetic notice of J. H. Elder-Duncan, who has died after a long illness, patiently borne. But, as a colleague of many years' standing, he having been the first Secretary of the Architecture Club and I its first President, I cannot help adding my slight tribute to a selfless man whose passion it was to establish closer contacts between the Art and the Profession and the outer world without whose co-operation neither Art nor Profession can flourish.

The word "selfless" I use advisedly; he carried unselfishness to the point of forgetting that any career or private interests of his own existed, and he was fortunate in having a wife behind him (I hope she won't mind my mentioning this) who heartily encouraged him in his ambition to serve rather than to climb. He earned his living, of course; at first on building and architectural papers (he wrote a couple of modest books) and later in Whitehall under Lawrence Weaver, who, as a link between practising architects, the Press, the general public and those anonymous horrors "the authorities," is still missed.

Elder-Duncan, whether to Weaver or to the Architecture Club or to anybody else, never wanted to be a captain. Anybody could have the limelight and the kudos as far as he was concerned; all he wanted was to bear the burden of the work, relieve his superior officers and see that the show ran on oiled wheels.

His interests were wide, architecturally; though he had a passion for the old and good, he was always ready with suggestions for dinners, discussions or lantern lectures about suburban small houses, experiments in Holland, ferro-concrete or aerodromes. Unlike many in both camps, he could move with the times without losing the past; I used often to think that had he practised as an architect he might have been one of the soundest.

But he was quite satisfied to write articles trumpeting the merits of others, to arrange committee meetings, to take pains about seating people at dinners intended to promote the welfare of architecture, to dash round getting names of recruits, to get eminent and not-too-boring speakers. The little keen, ruddy veined, aquiline man was always "on the job," and it was never his own job.

The other day—and I don't think that anybody will mind my mentioning this—I rang up the Banqueting Department at the Savoy, where we have had many memorable dinners, about a date for an Architecture Club dinner. The voice at the other end said: "I'm glad, sir, that you're all coming here again, but we are very sorry that Mr. Elder-Duncan won't be with us."

He inspired affection in waiters, floor-managers and so on; and I don't think a man could have a better epitaph in a clumsy, snobbish and forgetful world.

ALAN E. MUNBY [*F.*]

We have to record the death of Mr. Alan E. Munby at the age of 68. Educated at Repton and Durham, Cambridge and Heidelberg universities, Mr. Munby studied natural science and was for a few years engaged in research and teaching, and it was only when he was thirty that he turned to architecture, serving his articles with Mr. T. P. Figgis and afterwards qualifying for the Associateship. He was an A.A. student in the Great Marlborough Street days under Lewis, and read the last A.A. paper to the final meeting in the old Conduit Street Library of the Institute. He

was associated with Institute affairs since he qualified, first on the Science Standing Committee, of which he was twice chairman and on which he served almost continuously from 1907. He also served as joint secretary on the Practice Committee and as an Associate member of Council. Mr. Munby was an early advocate of registration and joined the 1912 movement. He



was an Examiner for the Final, chairman of the Statutory Examination Board and responsible for papers at sessional meetings. Of a legal stock (his grandfather was Recorder and his father Castellan of York), he was interested in arbitrations and acted as arbitrator in a number of disputes, some of importance. He was a member of the Building Research Board, Royal Sanitary Institute Board, B.S.I. Main Committee, and Timbers Advisory Committee, and represented the Institute on several Government investigations. His work was chiefly connected with schools and institutions, and he was particularly interested in the design of laboratories. His chief works were the Memorial Science Buildings of University College, North Wales, Clifton College Science School and Preparatory School, science buildings at Highgate School and Beaumont College, and he rebuilt the Wigan Grammar School; he also

carried out work at Cheltenham College, Uppingham, Malvern, and other public schools for the Medical Institute, Shanghai, and at three of the London polytechnics, and he did a small amount of domestic and hospital work, in addition to a good many reconstructions of domestic and other buildings. His assistant, Mr. J. R. Smith, with him for over twenty years and latterly intimately associated with him almost in the capacity of a partner, will, we understand, carry on his practice.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON [F.]

The late Mr. Thomas Henry Johnson was born in 1871 and lived a long and active life in that town. He was educated privately and served his articles with Mr. S. Simpson, of Doncaster, and afterwards started practice in 1892 at 6 Priory Place, Doncaster.

Up to the period of the Great War, his work included a good deal of industrial design and he was also one of the first men to build cinemas from the advent of the silent film in the North of England in 1909 and 1910.

He became particularly interested in the development of the West Riding industrial areas with the opening up of this coalfield, and in 1921, in partnership with Professor Patrick Abercrombie, was responsible for the preparation of the Doncaster Regional Planning Scheme, which was the first of these works to be undertaken in this country, the Report being published in 1922. His enthusiasm for the advancement of Town and Regional Planning dates from this period and subsequently he became one of the first members of the Town Planning Institute, and served on the Northern Council of the Institute for many years.

His architectural works include the design and construction of Kirk Sandall Village in 1920, in collaboration with Professor P. Abercrombie, and as personal works, cinemas at Doncaster, Maltby and Harpenden; industrial buildings at Wakefield, Doncaster; offices and public buildings in Chesterfield, Bolsover, Kirk Sandall, etc., and domestic buildings in all parts of the country.

He was concerned with the advisory schemes for the town improvement of Hastings, Southampton, and the Sheffield Regional Area (this in collaboration with Professor Abercrombie and S. A. Kelly), the statutory planning schemes for Scunthorpe, and the Doncaster Rural District.

He took the greatest interest in local government and served on the Doncaster Borough Council for a period of twelve years, being Mayor of Doncaster in 1936. He was essentially a practical man with most sensible views on any question of building, and led a vigorous and full life in the advancement of architecture in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and his loss has been keenly felt by his many friends.

His practice will be carried on by his son, Mr. Henry Arthur Johnson [F.] at 20 Priory Place, Doncaster.

B. H. COLLCUTT [F.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Bertie Colcutt. He was articled in Messrs. Colcutt & Hamp and was at the Architectural Association for three years. From 1901 to 1911 he was architect to the Buenos Aires At Pacific Railway Co. From 1911 to 1924 he was in partnership in Buenos Aires with Mr. W. B. Bassett Smith, and built large city and country residences, many of the principal buildings of the River Plate Telephone Co.'s exchanges and also did some ecclesiastical work.

The practice is being carried on by Mr. Sidney S. Parkinson, who worked with Mr. Colcutt for about twenty years. Mr. Parkinson has entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Cavenagh under the title of Colcutt estudio, Tomás Cavenagh Arquitecto.

G. D. B. SHEPHERD [F.]

We regret to record the death on 21 December of Mr. Godfrey Daniel Bower Shepherd, of Dundee. Mr. Shepherd, who was born in 1874, was articled to the late Mr. J. Murray Robertson [F.], of Dundee, and he began to practise in 1900, in partnership with Mr. John Donald Mills [F.]. In 1922 they took into partnership Mr. Herbert M. Smail. The two remaining partners will continue the practice. The major part of Mr. Shepherd's work was done in extending academic buildings. He built the extensions to Trinity College, Glenalmond, St. Andrew's University, and University College, Dundee. He also restored Fingask Castle and Bamff House.

JOHN KNIGHT [F.]

It is with regret that we record the death of John Knight [F.] on 11 December 1937.

Mr. Knight, who was born in 1884, was articled to Messrs. Whitelegg & Whittaker, of Brazennose Street, Manchester, and studied at the Architectural School of the Manchester University.

At the age of 23, he started to practise on his own in Manchester, and by his versatility and strong character became a well-known figure in his profession.

He carried out many large industrial buildings, cinemas, office buildings, and residences. For many years he specialised in cinema design and construction, and in the early days of cinema building he was generally accepted as one of the most eminent designers. He was responsible for tobacco factories for Messrs. Muratti & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. R. J. Lea; bakeries for Messrs. W. J. Brookes & Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. John Scott, of Bootle; schools at Eccles; Eccles Masonic Hall; and the King Edward the Seventh Memorial Hospital at Eccles and Patricroft; besides many large residences.

During the last few years of his life he suffered from the effects of a motoring accident, when he lost the partial use of his left hand. He was a man of strong character, generous, and willing to help his fellow men; a good companion; and his passing will be regretted by all who knew him.

H. HIRST SMITH [A.]

H. R. GOODRHAM [F.]

Mr. Henry Robert Goodrham, whose death took place on 28 September, was trained at the Royal Academy Schools and the Architectural Association. He practised first at 109 Bow Road, Bow, E., and then at 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple. Mr. Goodrham always worked on his own. Some of the principal buildings for which he was responsible are the Poplar Board of Guardians Schools, Hutton, Essex; the National Children's Home and Orphanage Schools at Harpenden; Bryant and May's Match Factory, Bow; and part of Messrs. J. Lyons' premises at Cadby Hall and Greenford. There is no successor to the practice.

E. J. DIXON [A.]

Mr. Ernest John Dixon, who died last autumn, was at one time an architect to the Midland and Southern railways, and for the last twenty-eight years was an architect to the Great Western Railway. He became an Associate of the Institute in 1906, and for four years was chairman of the Buckinghamshire Society of Architects.

HARRY COTTON [A.]

The death took place on 20 October of Mr. Harry Cotton, chief assistant architect in the education section of the City Architects' Department, Sheffield.

Mr. Cotton, who was born in 1896, was trained at Nottingham University and in the office of Messrs. Currey and Thompson (FF.), of Derby. He later became architectural assistant in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Education Committee's Department for three years and for four years was an assistant in the architectural department of the Derbyshire County Council.

R. S. LITHERLAND [L.]

Mr. Richard Sydney Litherland, who died on 11 August 1937, was born in 1884, and was articled first to Mr. Richard Stephenson and then to Mr. Henry Beck, whose practice he carried on from 1916, in Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. Litherland built a large number of commercial buildings in Burton, among them being premises for Messrs. Briggs, Messrs. Lancaster & Thorpe, and extensions for Bass brewery. He also built an arcade of shops in the Market Place, Burton (in association with Mr. S. Jenkins); the nurses' home for the Union Workhouse, and the Masonic Temple at Ashfield, Burton. Mr. Litherland is succeeded in practice by Mr. R. Spencer Litherland, his son. He was a Justice of the Peace and a County Councillor for Staffordshire.

E. G. JONES

We regret to record the death on 22 December of Mr. Edward Jones. He was 91 and was Worcester's oldest architect. He was articled in Worcester to Mr. Harry Day and in 1875 became an Associate of the Institute and entered the firm of George Yeates & Son in Worcester, retiring finally in 1935. He practised until he was well over 80 and in 1929 designed the nurses' home for the Municipal Institution at Tallow Hill. Other buildings in Worcester by him are Fownes factory, St. Mark's Church and the Co-operative Stores in St. Nicholas' Street and many private houses.

Mr. Jones was famous among his fellow townsmen for the length of his memory and his anecdotes of past generations and for his interest in bowls, which he played until he was nearly 90.

M. B. PERRY [L.]

Mr. Marten Perry, whose death we regret to record on 11 November, was born in 1857 and was articled in Torquay. He started practice in about 1881, first with Mr. Ansell and afterwards with Mr. Robert Angell [L.]. When in partnership with Mr. Ansell he designed the Popular Café in Piccadilly for Messrs. J. Lyons. Mr. Perry was also a prizewinner in a competition in 1900 for working-class flats in Sunderland. He retired in 1926 but still continued to practise at Walthamstow and Woodford Green, Essex.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

ALLIED SOCIETIES ACTIVITIES

Among the Allied Societies' activities, reports of which have come to our notice recently, one of the most prominent was the annual dinner of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society, which was held at the Black Boy Hotel on 21 January. The President of the R.I.B.A. and Sir Ian MacAlister attended. In his speech, Mr. Goodhart-Rendel referred to the architect's responsibilities and the extent to which, in the fulfilment of those responsibilities, the profession was dependent on the work of the provincial universities and Allied Societies. The R.I.B.A. had done more than any other body to protect the public from the malpractice of untrained and dishonest people.

Mr. W. G. Watkins (president of the local society), who proposed the toast of "The Cities of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln," expressed the hope that in due course the School of Architecture at the Nottingham College of Art might become a fully recognised school, and consequently exempted from the final examination of the R.I.B.A.

"The East Midland area ought to be big enough for such a school."

The Lord Mayor of Nottingham referred to the amount that Nottingham had done for the city and its people. Touching on the shortage of domestic servants, the Lord Mayor said that architects who could devise means of minimising household labour would be public benefactors.

The Mayor of Lincoln congratulated Mr. Watkins on his school buildings. They had, he said, the distinction of having re-housed more people than any other city in England. Mr. S. F. Markham, M.P., who proposed the toast of "The R.I.B.A.," congratulated the Institute on the second-reading success of the Registration Bill, which he described as a fight for a better qualified, better organised profession with a much better status than it has to-day.

Among papers read to societies, Mr. W. A. Eden [A.] discussed building in the countryside at a meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorks and Derby Society. Mr. Eden pointed out that it was only for the last hundred years that any distinction had been recognised

between architecture for towns and architecture for the country. It was thought that country architecture must harmonise with its surroundings and with the landscape, and must be of local materials, rustically constructed. Mr. Eden pleaded for true tradition, using present-day materials for our own ends in our own way; for a new policy in the planning of the landscape which would be as vigorous and satisfactory as the eighteenth-century policy was in meeting the economic needs of that time, and in suiting itself to its architecture; for good materials and good design, independent of style either ancient or modern, which did not attempt to imitate any local dialect. He feared, however, that there was little hope for an improvement in country architecture until the country became an integral part of a new social order.

Professor W. G. Holford [A.] read a paper to the Manchester Society on 12 January on "Recent Architecture in and around Paris." He said that France could show an architecture more daring, more experimental, more intransigent, more polished and sometimes more horrible in its extremes than our own. Here academicians were more academic, more *pompier* than our most hardy veterans; and her pioneers were in the van, both in the field of design and in the field of structure. Skill in planning was still very marked. The feats of engineering performed by Eiffel and Cottancin at the end of the last century were paralleled by the work of Freyssinet and Perret to-day. From the great mass of architecture that had arisen in and especially round Paris since the war, Professor Holford chose three main types of building—a municipal building, some schools and working-class flats; and three representative architects—Le Corbusier, Perret and Roux-Spitz, for the purpose of his lecture, the bulk of which was taken up by a lively running commentary on slides.

As part of the very full programme which the Cardiff branch of the South Wales Institute maintains throughout the session, a discussion on the training of architects was held at the Dorothy Café, Cardiff, on 25 January, when students of the School of Architecture and local members debated whether a traditional training was essential for a modern architect.

Membership Lists

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of December 1937 the following were enrolled as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

- ARNOLD : PETER JOSLING, "Cockshoot," Blundeston, near Lowestoft.
 BARKER : HAROLD ARTHUR, 6 Jellicoe Road, N.17.
 BARKER : JOHN STANLEY, 29 Baxter Road, Sale, Manchester.
 BERCOTT : BARON, c/o "The Glade," Dover Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.
 BERRYMAN : JAMES SHARPLES, 7 Kingsland Grove, Blackpool, Lancs.
 BREWINS : CYRIL DUNFORD, c/o 36 Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
 BRIDGES : ALBERT FRANCIS BARCLAY, Ikotekpen, Calabar Province, Nigeria, British West Africa.
 CARRITHERS : WILLIAM CALDWELL JAMIESON, Plain Square, Crosshouse, Kilmrithock, Ayrshire.
 CARTER : REGINALD EDWARD, "Shirlies," Tilmore, Petersfield, Hants.
 CLARKE : (MISS) MARGARET, "Fairlight," Haverbreaks, Lancaster.
 CLARKSON : LAWRENCE, 111, Bentworth Road, W.12.
 CLOUGH : DENNIS MASKEW, 30, Hesper Mews, Earls Court, S.W.5.
 COLLINGS : ERNEST, 18 Arthur Street, Farnworth, near Bolton, Lancs.
 CRAFT : RICHARD WALTER, 88 Village Way, Neasden, N.W.10.
 CROMBIE : DAVID IAN SHAW, Anstruther, Raleigh Hill, Bideford, Devonshire.
 CROUCH : GEORGE ALFRED, 26 High Street, Luton, Beds.
 DUTHIE : ROBERT PATRICK, 10, Belgrave Terrace, Aberdeen.
 GILBERT : JACK GODFREY, Craven House, Flat 1, 238 Edgware Road, W.2.
 GRAHAM : JOHN KENNETH, 48 Marlborough Park North, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
 GRAY : LESLIE, Fordham House, 164a Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
 GREEN : CHARLES SINCLAIR, "Brampton Hill," Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.
 HAUNCH : TERENCE OSBORNE, "Windyridge," Ranby, near Retford, Notts.
 HERD : ROBERT DALLAS, Mount View, Lyle Road, Fort Matilda, Greenock.
 HEWETT : EDWARD ANDREW FLEMING, 8, Tavistock Court, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
 KENSHOLE : JAMES, Brynnydd, Caerphilly, South Wales.
 KINDER : FRANK, 108 High Street, Godalming, Surrey.
 LENNON : JOHN DENNIS, Miraflores, Sandy Lodge Road, Moor Park, Rickmansworth.
 LITHERLAND : SYDNEY, 10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.
 LIVERSIDGE : PHILIP HAROLD, 20, Broom Crescent, Rotherham.
 LOUISIS : PHILIP GEORGE, 150 Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.
 LUCAS : RONALD JAMES, "Robin Hood," 6 South East Road, Sholing, Southampton.
 McCLOY : WILLIAM IRVINE, 10 Denebank Road, Liverpool, 4.
 MACKENZIE : IAN THORBURN, Fieldways, Minchinhampton, near Stroud, Glos.
 MAGUIRE : GERARD JOSEPH, 7 Melrose Avenue, Fairview, Dublin.
 MANASSEH : LEONARD SULLA, c/o The Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 MATTHEWS : GERALD ROYSTON MORGAN, 51 Glanmor Road, Uplands, Swansea.
 MELLAND : GUY SEYMOUR, The Hill, Caterham, Surrey.
 NEALE : PETER WALTER JAMES, 163 Stechford Road, Ward End, Birmingham, 3.
 ROBINSON : LAWRENCE, Brook Lane, Thornton Dale, Pickering, Yorks.
 ROCKER : LAURENCE GORTHORN, "Confre," Riverside, Chelmsford.
 ROSSITER : REX, Thackeray Road, Dial Hill, Clevedon, Somerset.
 SAUNDERS : CYRIL PETER, 4 Fairview Terrace, Exmouth, Devon.
 SIBERRY : HENRY DAVID, Rostellyn, 13 Vernon Grove, Rathgar, Dublin.
 SMITH : ERIC HENRY, 101, Belmont Road, West Green, N.17.
 STEVENS : VALE, 87, Norwood Road, Stretford, Lancs.
 STRANGE : BRIAN HERBERT, 38 Albion Terrace, Horsham, Sussex.
 THARME : JOHN LESLIE, 61 Caellepa, Bangor, North Wales.
 TURNBULL : DENIS LAWSON, "Melrose," Newlands Lane, Workington.
 WILLIAMS : DAVID, 3 Margaret Terrace, Blaengwynf, Glam.
 WOODFORD : GEORGE EATON, 47 Beech Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.

The following were enrolled as Probationers of the Royal Institute during the month of January 1938:—

- ALIAGA-KELLY : CHARLES GRELLAN, 35 Pembroke Park, Dublin, S.E.6.
 ALLINGHAM : PATRICK HENRY LOMAX, The Flint Cottage, Pinkness Green, E. Berks.
 ATTREE : JOHN WAKEFORD, 23 Milton Road, Penarth, Glam.
 AYLWARD : JAMES ERNEST, The Hawthorns, Hurcott, Kidderminster.
 BATES : JACK, 38 Macaulay Drive, Lincoln.
 BENNETT : PHILIP HUGH PENBERTHY, 19 North Road, London, N.6.
 BROWN : PETER OSWALD, "Treforest," West Hill, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
 BUNCE : ALAN PERCIVAL, "Noname," Evelyn Road, Worthing.
 CHIPPERFIELD : JOHN EDWARD, 33 Corton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
 CLINCH : HORACE GEORGE, "Burghfield," Dartford Road, South Darenth, Kent.
 CREE : ELEAZOR, 23 Tavilion Street, London, W.C.1.
 DAWSON : ERIC SANDERSON, 6 Cedars Park, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
 DAYKIN : ALEC, 79 Sycamore Street, Church Warsop, Notts.
 DRAPER : ERIC WILLIAM, 48 Thurlow Road, Leicester.
 ELDER : FRANK HERCYS, 21 Milborough Crescent, Lee, London, S.E.12.
 ELLIOTT : BERNARD CHARLES, "Kingscote," Runcton, Chichester.
 FILBY : ERIC THOMAS, 103A Little Ilford Lane, Manor Park, E.12.
 GRAY : JOHN, 293 Rawling Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
 GREEN : ALEXANDER (JNR.), 1911 Dumbarton Road, Scotstoun West, Glasgow, W.4.
 GRIFFIN : THOMAS, c/o Robertson, 2 Haddington Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
 HAINES : HARRY SIDNEY, 4 Russell Road, Croydon, Surrey.
 HICKLEY : WILLIAM DENNIS, 7 Wellington Road, Hatch End, Middlessex.
 HOLMES : ALBERT BUTTERFIELD, 184 Park Avenue, Hull.
 HOOPER : VICTOR CLAUDE, 3 Victor Street, Heavitree, Exeter.
 HOPKINS : ROY, 4 Irving Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
 JEWKES : STANLEY EDWARD, 114 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcs.
 JOHNSON : CHARLES ARCHIBALD HOWARD, 81 Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth West.
 KENNEDY : JOHN FREDERICK, 35 Ashbourne Grove, S.E.22.
 LAUNDER : VICTOR CHARLES, "High Beeches," Castle Hill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
 LAWRENCE : FRANCIS NEIL, 18 Princes Boulevard, Bebington, Wilt.
 LILEY : HENRY, 6 Heaton Avenue, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.
 LONGWORTH : HENRY ANTHONY, "Hill Crest," The Avenue, Carleton, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blackpool.
 LUNT : DOUGLAS HARRY, 12 Leek Road, Smallthorne, Stoke-on-Trent.
 McCUSKER : JOHN THOMAS FRANCIS, 10 High Street, Acton, London, W.3.
 McNANEY : WILLIAM DERMOT, Ballindrum, Moneymore, Co. Derry, Ireland.

MORGAN : WILLIAM GODFREY, " Bryn View," 2 Summerhill Avenue, Newport, Mon.
 MURRAY : MARGARET NANCY, 31 Priory Terrace, N.W.6.
 MURRAY : WILLIAM FLEMING, 25 Watson Crescent, Edinburgh.
 NICOL : JOHN, Millden, Cults, Aberdeenshire.
 PARKER : CHARLES KENNETH, 78 Manley Road, Oldham, Lancs.
 PENNEFATHER : LIONEL CUTHBERT, 26 St. Michael's Road, Singapore, S.S.
 REID : WILLIAM, c/o Mrs. Edgar, 46 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh.
 ROBERTS : RUTHRAM JAMES, 48 Durand Gardens, S.W.9.
 ROTHEN : GORDON ERIC, 150 Exeter Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
 SCOTT : JAMES MALCOLM IRWIN, 83 London Road, Kettering, Northants.
 SEALEY : STANLEY WILLIAM FRANK, 89 Beechwood Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, 14.
 SLAUGHTER : DOUGLAS GORDON, High Street, Benson, Oxon.
 SLON : THOMAS FRANCIS, 4 Parliament Place, Liverpool, 8.
 SMITH : JAMES, 124 Stratton Drive, Barking, Essex.
 SMITH : WILLIAM ALFRED, 13 Slyne Road, Skerton, Lancaster.
 SORRELL : JAMES, High Street, Ingatestone, Essex.
 SOUTHALL : REGINALD LESLIE, " Claremont Villas," 33 Williams Street, Brierley Hill.
 SPENCE : ALEXANDER MARGARET, " Elm Neuk," Hollymead Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

STRUBE : JOHN ALEXANDER THIRING, 36 Gordon Avenue, St. Margaret's, Middlesex.
 SUTTON : ROBERT WILLIAM, " Royal Standard," Baxter Row, E. Dereham, Norfolk.
 SWIFTMAN : ERIC CHARLES, 36 Yeldham Road, Hammersmith, W.6.
 TRENT : JENNIFER MARY, 1 Beaufort Street, London, S.W.3.
 TWIST : KENNETH CHARTERIS, 95 Winwick Road, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
 VICKERS : GEORGE MOSTAN, Highbury, Edward Avenue (off Norton Avenue), High Lane, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.
 VINCENT : JAMES LEONARD SCHOFIELD, 60 Greenhill Road, Leicester.
 WALDEN : LESLIE TRISTAN GRAHAM, Point-in-View, Cedar Road, Weybridge, Surrey.
 WARNER : JAMES WILLIAM, 23 Wimbledon Street, Wallasey, Cheshire.
 WEBBER : ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 20 Hilletest Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool, 23.
 WELLS : ROGER PHILIP BASH, Great Coates Road, Grimsby.
 WHITEHORN : RAYMOND, " Roselea," Broughton Road, Lyndhurst, Hants.
 WHITING : MURIEL WASBROUGH, 30 Victoria Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 WILKINSON : JOHN, Platt Fields Lodge, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
 WOODLEY : RONALD HENRY, 53 Lime Tree Walk, Milber, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Notices

THE SIXTH GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 1938, AT 8 P.M.

The Sixth General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938 will be held at 8 p.m. on Monday, 21 February 1938, for the following purposes :—

To read the Minutes of the Fifth General Meeting held on Monday, 24 January; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

Mr. J. H. Forshaw, M.C., M.A., B.Arch.Lvpl. [F.], to read a paper on " The Architectural Work of the Miners' Welfare Committee."

R.I.B.A. CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of photographs taken during the last year by members of the R.I.B.A. Camera Club will remain open at the R.I.B.A. until Friday, 11 February, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. except on Friday, 11 February, when the Exhibition will close at 5 p.m.

The title of the Exhibition is " Mixed Bag 1937."

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER 1938

The Annual Dinner will take place on Friday, 11 February 1938, at 7 for 7.30 p.m., in the R.I.B.A. Henry Florence Hall, 66 Portland Place, W.1. Full particulars were contained in the circular letter to members enclosed with the JOURNAL of 6 December. A number of tickets are still available and will be allotted in order of application. Applications for tickets, which must be accompanied by cheques or postal orders, should be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. by return of post.

INFORMAL GENERAL MEETING,

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1938, AT 6.30 P.M.

The second Informal General Meeting will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 16 February 1938, when the subject for discussion will be " Trunk Roads."

Among those who will address the meeting and take part in the discussion will be :

Sir Charles Bressey, C.B., C.B.E., Engineer in Charge of the Survey of Highway Development in Greater London ;

Mr. E. H. Fryer, Deputy Secretary of the Automobile Association, who was Chairman of the Trunk Roads Joint Committee ;

Mr. A. T. V. Robinson, C.B., C.B.E., of the Ministry of Transport ;

Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A. [F.], Panels Secretary C.P.R.E., who was Hon. Secretary of the Trunk Roads Joint Committee.

Professor W. G. Holford, B.Arch.Lvpl. [A.], will be in the Chair.

Tea will be served from 5.45 p.m.

Members and Students are reminded that there will be no reporters at the meeting, and that speakers are expected to express their opinions as freely and as boldly as they wish.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE BRISTOL, 22-25 JUNE 1938

The Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied and Associated Societies will take place at Bristol from 22 to 25 June 1938.

The Wessex Society of Architects have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme and particulars will be issued in due course.

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND ANNUAL CONVENTION 1938

The Annual Convention of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland will take place at Inverness on Friday and Saturday 3 and 4 June 1938.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new members at General Meetings. In future new members will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival in a special row of seats reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting, on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission, each new member will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit them to membership.

The introduction and reception of new members will take place at any of the forthcoming Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the exception of the meeting on the following date:

1 April 1938 Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 4 April 1938 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 12 February 1938.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (ii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

The Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register under the provisions of the Architects Registration Act 1931 and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

Members who are qualified for Registration under the provisions of the Architects Registration Act 1931 and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such Registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

CHESTER: EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

The Council of the Chester Royal Infirmary invite architects of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for new hospital buildings and alterations to existing buildings of the Royal Infirmary.

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.]

Premiums: £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 April 1938.

Last day for questions: 12 February 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Rowse Mitchell, Secretary, The Chester Royal Infirmary Chester. Deposit £1 is.

DUNDEE: DUNCAN OF JORDANSTONE COLLEGE OF ART

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite architects of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for the Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art proposed to be erected on a site in Perth Road, Dundee.

Assessor: Mr. Julian R. Leathart [F.]

Premiums: £500, £250 and £150.

Last day for submitting designs: 4 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 19 January 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Clerk and Treasurer, Dundee Institute of Art and Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, Angus. Deposit £1 is.

DUN LAOGHAIRE, I.F.S.: NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

The Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation invite architects practising in the Irish Free State to submit in competition designs for a new bathing establishment to be erected at Sandycove, Dun Laoghaire.

Assessors: Mr. Harry Allberry [I.I.],

Mr. F. J. Cullen,

Mr. Manning D. Robertson [F.],

Mr. J. J. Robinson [F.].

Premiums: £400, £250 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 28 February 1938.

Last day for questions: 31 October 1937.

REDCAR: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "STRAY"

The Corporation of Redcar, Yorks, invite architects to submit in competition designs for the layout of, and buildings to be erected on, the "Stray" at the front of Zetland Park, Redcar.

Assessor: Professor Patrick Abercrombie [I.-P.R.I.B.A.]

Premiums: £250, £100, and £50.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 31 March 1938

Last day for questions: 31 December 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Redcar, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

ROYAL NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD OF WALES, CARDIFF, 1938: ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales are promoting the following two competitions:

- 1) For a design for a scheme comprising Physical Culture Centre and Baths. Premiums: £60, £30 and £20.
- 2) For a design for a Group of Twelve Dwellings for Aged People. Premiums: £30 and £20.

The Assessor for the competitions is Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D., Past-President R.I.B.A.

Closing date: 11 June 1938.

Particulars of the competitions may be obtained on application to The General Secretary, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, 11 Park Place, Cardiff.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F.].

Mr. T. A. Lodge [F.].

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 August 1938.

Last day for questions: 1 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition can now be obtained on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

WOOD GREEN: COUNCIL OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONAL COURTS

The Wood Green Town Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices and Petty Sessional Courts.

Assessors: Mr. C. H. James, A.R.A. [F.].

Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [A.].

Premiums: £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 26 April 1938.

Last day for questions: 2 February 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. H. Chubb, Town Clerk Town Hall, Wood Green, London, N.22. Deposit £2 2s.

YEovil: NEW TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Yeovil Borough Council invite architects to submit in competition designs for new town hall, municipal offices, public library and museum.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

Premiums: £200, £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 June 1938.

Last day for questions: 15 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. H. C. C. Batten, Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, King George Street, Yeovil. Deposit £1 1s.

COMPETITION FOR A POSTER HOARDING

The Yorkshire and Northern Poster Advertising Association invite architects in practice or in training within the area of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, York and East Yorkshire Society of Architects, Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, and the Northern Architectural Association to submit in competition designs for a Poster Hoarding which can be erected in large or small towns and will fit in with its surroundings.

Assessors: Sir Enoch Hill (Chairman).

Mr. S. W. Milburn, M.C. [F.].

Mr. J. C. Amory Teather [F.].

Mr. C. W. C. Needham [F.].

Mr. Norval R. Paxton [A.].

Mr. Cyril Sheldon.

Mr. Arthur Taylor.

Premiums: £50, £30 and £20.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of any of the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies mentioned above.

FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows:—

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS.: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.].

EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].

GLOUCESTER: NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor: Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F.].

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

Assessors: Messrs. Charles Holden [F.] and Lionel G. Pearson [F.].

PRESTWICH: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [F.].

SOUTH SHIELDS: ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

WREXHAM: NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor: Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.].

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

F.R.I.B.A. Prizeman, 43 years, requires position as assistant with view to partnership. Capital available. Has been in practice in Far East and has carried out very large apartment and hotel buildings and general practice. Further particulars with Secretary R.I.B.A. Box 2218, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

F.R.I.B.A. (40), practising in London, desires partnership in well-established practice in London or country. Suggests amalgamation of practices with capital payment to make up difference. Present practice established 11 years. —Box 3018, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

Mr. A. V. MAYELL, J.P. [F.], of St. James' House, 173 Holland Park Avenue, W.11, has taken into partnership Mr. E. H. Lockton, A.A.Dipl. [J.], in succession to the late Mr. L. E. Cole [J.]. The practice will be carried on at the above address, 'phone Park 5010, and also at 4 Roschill Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18, 'phone Battersea 7817.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

TELEPHONE Museum 7851: For perspectives, surveys or assistance on urgent jobs.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. ERIC N. SMALLWOOD [F.] has resigned his appointment as architect to Messrs. Express Dairy Co., Ltd., of Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1, and has begun to practice on his own account. His address for the time being is 46 Farm Road, Edgware, Middlesex. Telephone: Edgware 4212.

Mr. T. CECIL HOWITT [F.] has moved his office to St. Andrew's House (opposite St. Andrew's Church), Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone Nos. 65052 and 65053.

TRADE CATALOGUES WANTED

Mr. E. G. NEWSUM [F.], on the termination of his service with the Egyptian Government, is starting practice at 1, Sharia Walda, Kasr el Doubara, Cairo, Egypt, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, particularly from firms having agencies in Egypt.

MESSRS. EDGINGTON & SPINK have opened a branch office at 36 Mackenzie Street, Slough, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

MINUTES V

SESSION 1937-1938

At the Fifth General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938, held on Monday, 24 January 1938, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President, in the chair.

The meeting was attended by about 220 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Fourth General Meeting, held on 10 January 1938, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President having delivered his Address to Students, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation on the motion of Mr. R. S. Wood, seconded by Professor A. E. Richardson, A.R.A., F.S.A. [F.], and was briefly responded to by the President.

The presentation of prizes was then made by the President in accordance with the Council's award.

The proceedings closed at 9.45 p.m.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London. W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

Architects Benevolent Society

TO ARCHITECTS:

Advise your clients to acquire their houses in the Life Assurance way.

No survey fees. No office legal charges.

Eighty per cent. advances; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross interest.

Mortgage discharged in the event of the borrower's death.

Example of an advance in the case of a borrower, aged 35 next birthday, who has built a house valued at £1,000 and takes an 80 per cent. loan:—Net Quarterly Payment over 25 years, £13 (approx.).

N.B.—In the case of houses in course of erection:—One half of loan advanced when walls are up and roof on.

Write for particulars to: The Secretary, A.B.S., Insurance Dept., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 5721.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions of Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1938.—21 February; 7, 21 March; 11, 25 April; 9, 23 May; 13, 27 June; 18 July; 15 August; 12 September; 17 October.

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